The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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CITY ITEMS.

Boots and Shoes,
Under anybody's prices, Opera House Shoe Store.

If You Want
To keep your boy at home in the evening, buy him a Parlor Base Ball Field. They can be had only of James Bown, 136 Wood street.

Beaver Female Seminary,
Beaver Male Academy, open January 2, 1867. Apply to R. T. Taylor. eod

Now is the Time,
If you want a splendid suit of Ready-Made Clothing for less than you have been accustomed to give, go and buy them at N. Grossmayer & Co.'s great Retail Ready-Made Clothing House, No. 47 Fifth street.

If You Want
To keep your boy at home in the evening, buy him a Parlor Base Ball Field. They can be had only of James Bown, 136 Wood street.

Ladies' Furs.
An immense stock of all the new styles at the first class Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. Mink Sable Siberian Squirrel, German Fitch, Water Mink, black and brown Sables. As we are selling off at a reduction, in order to close out all Fur Goods this season, those wanting anything in the Fur line would do well to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Something New.
The Parlor Base Ball Field is the handsomest present you can make. No game of modern times exceeds it in amusement and interest. It can be played by two or more persons, and is in every respect a perfect model of our National Game. The supply will be limited this season. So call at once on James Bown, 136 Wood street.

Cod Liver Oil.
This favorite remedial, in Consumption and other diseases, after the long trial it has been subjected to, has now become a general panacea. Thousands of eminent physicians of Europe and America have tested its wonderful curative properties placing it first amongst remedies for Consumption, Scrofula, and other kindred complaints, when obtained fresh and free from admixture of other oils. That prepared by us the public may rely upon as possessing, in the highest state of perfection, all the true properties of Cod Liver Oil, and is always to be had, fresh and sweet, from the manufacturers Nolen & Sweeny No 123 South Front street, Philadelphia, and from Druggists generally.

If You Want
To keep your boy at home in the evening, buy him a Parlor Base Ball Field. They can be had only of James Bown, 136 Wood street.

The Skatorial Queen.
Miss Carrie A. Moore the renowned and graceful Skatorial Queen of America, is engaged by the managers of the Central Skating Park, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, and will make her first appearance on Monday next. Miss Moore will execute many and various difficult, as well as beautiful, movements, posturings, etc., among which are several entirely new. Remember—at the Central Park, Pittsburgh.

300 Books at Auction.
This evening at 7 o'clock, A. Leggate will sell at his Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, over 300 new standard works in History, Poetry, Theology, Belles Letters, Fiction and Medicine. Now open for examination. Catalogues ready.

Now is the Time
To invest in "Liming's Patent Stove Damper." See advertisement on Second Page. Office, No. 11 Fifth street.

Skates, Skates.
Cheapest place for Skates in the city, at Brown & Graham's, 203 Liberty street.

Christmas Gifts,
At the Church Book Store, 196 Smithfield st. eod

Fine Clothing.
The Star of the West Clothing Hall, corner St. Clair and Liberty streets, has the largest and finest stock of Business Suits, Beaver and Chinchilla Overcoats in this city. It will be to your interest, before purchasing elsewhere, to go and see them. You will also find there a magnificent stock of Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing. tf

Prayer Books,
And Bibles elegantly bound, at the Church Book Store, Seventh and Smithfield streets. eod

The Office and Study Lamp.
Very desirable. Call and examine at Richard E. Breed's, No. 160 Wood street. tf

Holiday Presents
At E. A. Matson's, 196 Smithfield street. eod

Flour.
Wholesale Grocers and others who buy Flour in car load lots, by making their purchases through us, can have their flour laid down here at first cost, with the advantage of selecting any desired grade from samples always to be found in our office. We also keep a stock in Pittsburgh Elevator, and will transfer for reshipment without cost of drayage. Quackenboss & Co., 413 Liberty street, up stairs. 3t-eod

Writing Desks.
Ladies' Companions, Portfolios, and other useful presents, at 196 Smithfield street. eod

Low Priced and Good—The Emerson Piano.
To meet the wants of the great number of persons who desire to possess a piano, but do not feel able to go to the expense of the costliest make and yet would have only a good, substantial one, we have made a most careful examination of all the lowest priced pianos made in the United States. The result of this examination is that we have found those made by W. P. Emerson, to be the best pianos for the price, and the cheapest good pianos that are made. They are most substantially built, on the soundest acoustic principles; the wood is the best quality properly seasoned; the tone rich and powerful, and the touch easy and elastic; each one is provided with the full iron frame, and overstrung bass. They stand well in tune and wear well in every particular; this we know from actual experience. The difference in price between the Emerson Piano, and the more costly makes, is caused by the most rigid economy in the manufacture consistent with excellence, and by a saving of labor on those parts, which neither effect the tone or durability. We do not pretend that the "Emerson" is the lowest priced piano made; many can be bought at a less price. Such pianos we do not keep, having found by our own and others' experience that being so poorly made they soon give way, lose their tone, become harsh and discordant, and give no satisfaction to the owner, but are a constant source of expense and annoyance. A piano of this kind is a bad investment, and really the dearest piano any one can buy. We do not, and will not keep them for sale. Finding the "Emerson" such desirable pianos, we at once secured the exclusive agency for them for Pittsburgh and surrounding country, and having made special contracts for a regular weekly supply for a long time to come, we can offer them at unusually advantageous rates. All persons desiring the best cheap piano in the market, should not fail to examine the "Emersons" before purchasing any other kind. Liberal discount to clergymen, teachers and cash customers. Chas. C. Mellor & Co., 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. eod

Juvenile Books,
Reward Cards, Illuminated Texts, &c., &c., at E. A. Matson's Church Book Store, 196 Smithfield st. eod

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.,
Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine electro-plated goods, comprising full dinner and tea services and table ware of every description, of a very superior quality and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of solid silver ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of electro-plated wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country. no12-eod-ym

James Onslow,
Notary Public and Claim Agent, will spend the winter at Harrisburg and Washington City. Although a modest young man, James pushes business through, and those having anything to attend to in either of these virtuous cities had better see him ere he "lights out." He knows the ropes. Leaves on the 26th December. Can be found in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

The Daily Commercial

GEN. GEARY'S INAUGURATION—EXCURSION TICKETS.—In response to an inquiry of the Central Club of the Boys in Blue, at Harrisburg, Col. Thos. A. Scott, Vice President of the Central Railroad Company, replies that Mr. Gwinner, General Ticket Agent, will arrange that excursion tickets be sold by agents on the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads, in order to accommodate those desiring to attend the inauguration of the Governor elect. This will afford an excellent opportunity for all who may desire to visit the capital at a most interesting time, and the Boys in Blue of Pittsburgh should endeavor to be largely represented.

IT is proposed to hire the Great Eastern to convey passengers between the United States and France during the year of the great exposition. The success of the enterprise is based upon the supposition of the enormous influx of visitors from America to be expected in France in the course of next year, and the total inadequacy of the existing means of transport to meet the demand. The latter are reckoned as adequate to bring to Europe, during the exposition, not more than twenty thousand persons. The Great Eastern is supposed capable of transporting, in seven trips, some twenty thousand more.

THE London *Saturday Review* on the Mexican question, remarks that "it is difficult to see how the Americans can now stop. It would make them ridiculous if they allowed their intervention in favor of Juarez to come to nothing; and it must come to nothing unless they first give Juarez his capital by making the Emperor abdicate, and then drive away or shut up all rival claimants as they have disposed of Ortega.

ADJUTANT SCHOULER was removed from office by Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts, because he opposed the election of Gen. Butler, is said now that Gen. Schouler threatens to make disclosures that will be peculiarly damaging to Gen. Butler.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Retirement of Greenbacks.

Government of Rebellious States.

Debate on the Nebraska Bill.

Probable Defeat of the Measure.

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Pay of Certain U. S. Officers to be Withheld.

Thad. Stevens's Enabling Act.

The Steubenville U. S. Collectorship.

Adverse to Repeal of Neutrality Laws.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, December 19, 1866.

Retirement of Greenbacks.

In the Senate to-day a number of bills and resolutions were offered during the morning hour, among them one from Mr. Pomeroy looking to the retirement of greenback currency and the circulation of National Bank notes in their stead. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed by it to retire a million per month in Treasury notes during 1867, and twice that in 1868. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

Rebellious States.

Mr. Ross, of Kansas, offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that whereas certain of the rebel States had rejected the Constitutional Amendment, therefore the Committee on Reconstruction should be instructed to report a plan for the government of such rebellious districts, etc. This was ordered to be printed, and lie upon the table.

The Paris Exhibition.

The Secretary of State was called upon by resolution of Mr. Sumner for information as to what steps had been taken for collecting products, coins, weights, etc., of the United States for the Paris Exhibition.

Nebraska.

At one o'clock the bill to admit Nebraska came up as the unfinished business of yesterday. Mr. Howard took the floor on it. His speech, like those of others while this bill has been before the Senate, was devoted mostly to the subject of reconstruction. Referring to the recent declaration of Mr. Sherman, that Congress had agreed to admit the rebel States upon their ratifying the Amendment, he denied that any such agreement had been either made or understood. He did not assert what conditions he would agree to as a basis of reconstruction, but simply denied that the rebel States would be admitted as fast as they should ratify the Amendment.

Mr. Norton interrupted Mr. Howard to ask him if he (Howard) had not stated in a speech in St. Paul, last autumn, that the Constitutional Amendment was to be the settlement of the whole question?

Mr. Howard said he was grossly misunderstood by those who put any such construction on his remarks.

Reverdy Johnson followed Mr. Howard in a long constitutional argument. Three hours were spent in filibustering to prevent the passage of the bill.—There was a clear majority in favor of it, but Sumner, Brown, and a few others were determined to prevent its passage, and hence a succession of dilatory motions. No result was reached, and none probably will be for some time. It is manifest that if passed and vetoed, it will be killed beyond hope.

Legislative Appropriation Bill.

The House spent all day on the Legislative Appropriation bill, but did not finish it. An important amendment offered by Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, prohibiting the payment of any salary to collectors and assessors of Internal Revenue unless they have been confirmed by Senate, was agreed to.

The Impeachment Question.

During the debate on it, Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, said that if officers had been removed without cause and for corrupt and political purposes, the fact was a high crime and misdemeanor within the meaning of the Constitution.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, excitedly sprung out of his seat and said: The President's acts speak for themselves. Stop your threats, and go on with your impeachment.

Mr. Bingham said he disclaimed making any threats of impeachment, and there the matter ended.

The Indian Supplies.

The House directed an inquiry to day into the awards made by the Indian Bureau to Farwell & Co., of Chicago, and S. C. Hunt & Co., of St. Louis, on Monday, for supplying Indian goods. It is claimed that the awards were not made to the lowest bidder.

Reconstruction.

Thaddeus Stevens introduced this evening, just as the House was adjourning, his Enabling bill with slight amendments. It is the same measure which he proposed last session for the reorganization of all the Southern States. It provides for universal suffrage in the vote forming the new State Governments, after disfranchising those who voluntary participated in the rebellion. The bill comes up on the reassembling of Congress, when Mr. Stevens will make a speech upon it.

The Currency.

A memorial was presented in the House today from Pennsylvania asking for the contraction of the legal tender currency. It was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

The Statistics Bureau.

The House this afternoon refused to make any appropriations for the Bureau of Statistics in the State Department. There is a disposition to abolish it.

Want to Speak.

There are thirty members who are now on the Speaker's list desiring the floor to make speeches, on the President's Message. Thad. Stevens jocosely said that they ought to be allowed to make them during the recess.

Mexican Matters.

The President is ready to communicate to the House additional and important diplomatic correspondence relative to the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops.

Maryland.

Ex-Governor Thomas, of Maryland, will introduce a bill in the House, after the holidays, superseding the present State Government of Maryland, and providing for one based on the loyal people of the State.

Withdrawn.

The Democratic Resident Committee here has withdrawn from the Johnson Club, and held a meeting to-night independently on business matters.

Taxing Bank Stocks.

The Supreme Court is about to take up cases involving important questions relating to the taxation of the stock of National banks.

Increase of Bank Circulation.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Pomeroy, proposing to increase the National Bank circulation an additional one hundred millions, meets with no favor from the Finance Committee, nor from the Ways and Means Committee, and will probably never be reported back.

The Steubenville Collectorship.

The vacant Collectorship in the Seventeenth Ohio, or Steubenville District, has for its candidates Generals Beatty and Myers, and S. Sohn, all from Stark county.

Patents Issued.

During the week ending on the 18th inst., two hundred and fourteen patents have been issued from the Patent office. There will be no more issued until January, in order to allow the clerks time to finish up the work for the year.

The Neutrality Laws.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have decided not to report in favor of the House bill passed at the last session, modifying or repealing the neutrality laws.

Personal.

M. Memminger, rebel Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, is here to-day, and in company with the Attorney General had an interview with the President.

Postal Telegraph.

The House Committee on Postoffices seems inclined to favor the bill for the construction of a Government line of telegraph on the Atlantic seaboard. The officers of the Western Union line are now here, and propose to tender the Government the use of one of their wires to try the experiment.

WASHINGTON, December 19.

BREECH LOADING ARMS.

The report of the Board appointed to examine breech-loading arms is published. The conclusions are that all arms in the service should be fitted for the same cartridge, and that Col. Berdan's plan of alteration should be adopted. The Committee are unable to recommend any of the breech-loaders presented for examination. The Spencer magazine carbine is recommended as the best cavalry arm.

IMPEACHMENT.

It is now understood that a movement is on foot to prepare charges and specifications against President Johnson.

THE TEST OATH.

It is authentically stated that the Supreme Court has agreed upon a decision in the test oath cases, and that Judge Grier, who is assigned to deliver the decision, is now engaged in preparation of the opinion of the majority of the Court. From the fact that Judge Grier is selected to deliver the opinion, it is inferred that the Court has decided that the test oath is unconstitutional, at least so far as it effects lawyers.

CORRECTION.

The statement that the District of Columbia suffrage bill had been considered in Cabinet is unfounded.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A SENATOR.

There is a sensation here in reference to rumors of a congressional investigation into certain charges against a United States Senator, of having been influenced by pecuniary considerations, to use his interest for the appointment of a person to a first class position in the Revenue Department in New York.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION AT PARIS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs will report favorably on the appointment of Mr. Hoffman as Secretary of Legation at Paris.

IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE.

The resolution offered this morning by Mr. Williams, of Oregon, to prohibit the immigration of Chinese into this country, produced much surprise in the Senate chamber, as ours is styled the asylum of all nations. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ASSIGNMENT OF TROOPS TO SOUTHERN STATES.

It is said an effort will be made in the House to regulate by law the assignment of a certain number of troops in each of the Southern States.

CHANGE IN TIME OF MEETING.

The Senate Judiciary Committee are in favor of House bill changing the time for the meeting of Congress.

THE CURRENCY.

The Senate Finance Committee has not touched any proposition to increase the currency, and will not do so until after the holiday recess.

THE TERRITORIAL PROJECT.

The territorial project will, it is believed, be postponed until next Congress, when the Radical Senators will be in stronger force, it is feared that the project would fail in the present Senate. The Nebraska bill will pass, but a veto will be fatal, as it cannot get the requisite two-thirds.

MEXICO.

French Troops to Remain Neutral in Mexican Affairs.

Proclamation by Maximilian.

He Resumes the Reins of Government

NEW YORK, December 19.—Mexican dates of the 5th have been received. Bazaine had issued a manifesto declaring that the French troops would hereafter remain neutral, taking no part whatever in Mexican affairs.

General Rodrigues with 300 men dashed into Orizaba on the 4th, and captured a lot of mules. He could easily have captured the Emperor and his Ministers.

An anti-French and anti-American demonstration was held in Orizaba, when it was known that Maximilian would resume the throne.

An Imperial report says General Diaz has declared for the Empire and brings 8,000 men with him.

Maximilian issued a proclamation at Orizaba on the 1st, and promulgated in the City of Mexico on the 5th, announcing his resumption of the reins of Government, and stating that a National Congress would be convened, which should vote on the question of the continuance of the Empire.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, December 19.

BONDS TO BE ISSUED.

The city will issue bonds to the amount of two millions and a half, to repay the banks for taxes which were assessed and illegally collected in 1863-64, without regard to the securities comprising their capital stock. A large proportion of these were United States bonds, and which were exempt by act of Congress from taxation. Claims amounting to two millions have already been adjusted, and the bonds will be issued next week in payment.

A SQUABBLE.

Bradley, the new appointee as President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, appeared this morning and claimed the office, which Mr. Stevens, the present incumbent, declined to surrender. Bradley was kept from the building, and the police are now in possession of the premises.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Congressional Committee on whisky revenue frauds have discovered that great rascalities have been practised here. Several officials are implicated. Many thousand gallons of whisky have been sold at one dollar and a half per gallon, when the tax alone is two dollars. The Committee are satisfied that not one-fourth of the whisky manufactured here pays the Government tax.

DEATH.

Frederick J. Peet, one of our oldest merchants, died in East Hampton, Massachusetts.

VERDICT.

The jury in the case of Weaver against the First National Bank of New Orleans, for alleged negligent delivery of a trunk, returning a verdict for the bank. In the safe case of Sanborn vs. Herring, the jury were unable to agree.

SEVERE SENTENCE.

John Sinnot has been sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison for rape on a child six years old.

MISSOURI.

The Recent Trouble at Lexington—An Editor Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—The *Democrat's* Jefferson City special says a delegation of prominent citizens of Jackson County, including the acting sheriff, convinced Governor Fletcher that the laws will hereafter be promptly enforced in that county. The delegation gives a solemn pledge that all parties will henceforth unite to that end. Under this assurance the Governor ordered troops designed for Jackson county to be sent to Lafayette. Over two hundred companies offered their services under the Governor's call.

Col. Montgomery's official report reiterates his former account of the fight at Lexington, and adds that a delegation of conservatives and returned rebel soldiers offered their assistance on condition that all bushwhackers and desperados in the county shall be exterminated.

The *Missouri Freeman*, published at Richmond, Ray county, having published articles instigating the people to violence and resistance, the State authorities at Montgomery sent a squad of militia to arrest or destroy the press, which was done. One of the editors was brought to Lexington, and boldly stated that he wrote the article in question premeditatedly, for the purpose of arousing the people and binding them together to resist and defy the lawful authorities of the State.

VIRGINIA.

Military Commission—U. S. District Court, &c.

RICHMOND, December 19.—The Military Commission for the trial of Dr. Watson for killing a negro met to day, but owing to the absence of witnesses, adjourned until to-morrow.

NORFOLK, December 19.—The United States District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, opened yesterday. Eighteen grand jurors were present. Judge Underwood, in charging the jury, said their labor would be brief. There would be several offenses against revenue and postal laws, and a case of counterfeiting.

A case of arson under the Confiscation Act, United States vs. two brothers named Dawson, of Loudon, Virginia, was dismissed this morning.

It is uncertain when the Circuit Court will meet, as Chief Justice Chase has not yet made known his intentions respecting special sessions.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Shooting Affray—Fire—Another Newspaper.

NASHVILLE, December 19.—At Diresburg, Tenn., a constable shot and killed C. Conyers, a citizen. Two shots were fired by each party, Conyers's without effect.

The barn of Colonel David Fry, of Greene county, Tenn., was accidentally destroyed by fire last week. It contained his entire crop of corn, wheat, &c., a heavy loss.

A newspaper entitled *The National Union* has just been started at Greeneville, in this State, by Isaac B. Gelf, late of the Union army. It supports the administration of President Johnson.

The Courthouse of Sneedville, Hancock county, Tenn., was burnt a few days since.

A number of our New England residents are making arrangements for a celebration and a splendid banquet Saturday night, at the Stacy House. This will be the first affair of the kind for some years.

Call for a Democratic Convention in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., December 19.—The Democratic State Committee has issued a call for a State Convention at New Haven on the 8th of January, for the purpose, in the language of the call, "Of considering the revolutionary acts of the present Radical Congress. This Convention will also determine upon the propriety of making nominations for State officers, and of recommending to the people of the thirty-six States the necessity for a National Convention to adopt such measures as will thwart the designs of the traitors who are endeavoring to subvert the Constitution and Government of our fathers.

Aid for the Lebanon Branch Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, December 19.—Mayor Lithrow has signed an order appropriating one million dollars in bonds in behalf of the city, in aid of the construction of the Lebanon Branch Railroad to the State line of East Tennessee, connecting therefrom with Knoxville, and East and South.

Fire at Fort Dodge.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS, December 19.—The Commissary Building at Fort Dodge, containing seventy-five thousand pounds of bacon and a large amount of Government clothing, &c., was destroyed by fire. The books and papers of the Quartermaster and Commissary were mostly saved. The fire was accidental. Loss not stated.

Railroad Accident—Man Killed.

CINCINNATI, December 19.—The baggage car on the Cincinnati and Chicago Express train was thrown from the track near Stockwell, Indiana, to-day, killing J. W. Thomas, American Express Messenger, and severely wounding the Baggage Master.

From Toronto, C. W.

TORONTO, C. W., December 19.—Another bill has been filed in Chancery against the Directors of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Produce and Oil Men Combining.

A Convention of producers and dealers in lubricating oil, representing nearly all the oil producing tracts in West Virginia, was held in Parkersburg last Wednesday, for the purpose of organizing a Union. A constitution was adopted and a carefully worded proposition was presented to capitalists for the judicious formation of a commission agency, through which sales of all the grades of lubricating oil shall be made and advances paid to producers, under the direction of a Board of Control carefully selected from the best business men interested therein. Inspectors of known integrity, will pass upon the purity and gravity of the different brands. It is hoped by the operations of the Union to prevent the clashing of individual interests, and to improve the interests of all.

BY THE CABLE.

Farewell Banquet to Minister Bigelow.

Prussian Officers to Visit America.

Reorganization of the French Army.

Confederation of British Provinces.

Why Max. is Detained in Mexico.

Pardon of General Prim.

Bazaine Negotiating with U. S. Government.

German Parliament.

BERLIN, December 19.—A German parliament will be almost unanimously voted for throughout Germany.

New Steamship Line.

HAMBURG, December 19, P. M.—A new German steamship line is forming to run between here and New York, under Government patronage.

Confederation.

LONDON, December 19.—The delegation from British America have agreed upon the basis of a bill for the confederation of the British Provinces and North America. The perfected bill will be sent to the British Parliament for confirmation.

The Pope's Explanation.

ROME, December 18.—Antonelli's explanation of the Pope's expression relative to the United States is that his Holiness believes it would be better for Canada to fall into the hands of the United States than to be subjugated by Fenians. Minister King accepted the explanation.

Dinner to Minister Bigelow.

PARIS, December 19, 1 P. M.—It is expected the Emperor will attend a farewell dinner to Minister Bigelow to day.

Prussian Officers Coming.

BERLIN, December 19, 1 P. M.—A number of Prussian officers are about starting for America to look at our Navy Yards.

The French Army.

PARIS, Noon, December 19.—The organization of the French army is very unpopular. The people cannot see the necessity of such an immense army while at peace.

Maximilian.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, December 19, P. M.—The report is current here that Maximilian is detained in Mexico in consequence of its having become known to the Austrian Government that the Austrian army wish him to become immediately the successor of Francis Joseph.

Gen. Prim Pardoned.

LONDON, Wednesday, December 19, P. M.—It is reported that Gen. Prim, who has kept himself away from the country since his attempt at revolution last Winter, has returned to Spain, having received a pardon from the Queen.

Bazaine.

PARIS, Wednesday, December 19, P. M.—It is reported in semi official quarters that Marshal Bazaine has opened, or attempted to open, negotiations with the United States Government in reference to the establishment of a new government in Mexico after the withdrawal of the French troops.

Bismarck.

BERLIN, Wednesday, December 19, P. M.—Count Von Bismarck has resigned the Presidency of the Conference.

Hanoverians Arrested.

PARIS, December 19.—This morning a party of Hanoverians, numbering about thirty, were arrested in Hamburg while endeavoring to evade serving in the Prussian army. They were on the point of embarking for America on board a steamer.

Separate Administration in Austria.

VIENNA, December 19.—The Diet has decided to recommend a plan of separate administration.

Federal Army Under Prussia.

PARIS, December 19.—A telegram from Berlin states that the Federal army will be under the command of Prussia.

American Securities at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, December 19.—United States 5-20s are quoted at 75½.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, December 19.—The market for petroleum is firm at 54 francs.

London Money Market.

LONDON, December 19, Noon.—Consols, 89¼. American securities opened firm; 5-20s, 72¼; Erie, 47½; Illinois Central, 78.

LONDON, Wednesday, December 19, P. M.—Consols closed at 89¼ for money. The market for American Securities closes steady. The latest official figures are as follows: United States 5-20s, 72¼; Erie, 48; Illinois Central, 77¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 19, Noon.—Cotton opened very active and excited, and advanced ⅛d for middling upland.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, December 19—P. M.—The cotton market has been very active to day, and closes firm at the advance of an eighth noted at noon. The sales sum up fully 30,000 bales.

The breadstuffs and provision markets are quiet and unchanged.

ANOTHER MURDER IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Supposed Homicide from Poisoning—The Accused Party a Woman—Her Arrest and Imprisonment.

[From the Washington Reporter, December 14.]

Before our community had time to recover from the shock produced by the murder of Mr. Dinsmore on the night of the 4th inst., it was startled afresh by the announcement that another horrible crime, resulting in death had been perpetrated in the eastern part of the county, the victim being Mr. Augustus Wells, a respectable citizen of East Pike Run township, who came to his death a few days ago by means of poison alleged to have been administered by Mrs. Mary E. Crumrine. The facts, as far as we have been able to learn them, are in brief as follows:

Mrs. Crumrine, being an orphan, was adopted into the family of Mr. Andrew Gregg who lived for a time in Greenfield, and afterwards in a little place called Granville, about a mile distant. Mr. Gregg died a few years ago, and some time afterwards his widow was married by Augustus Wells, the deceased. Mrs. Crumrine had grown up to womanhood, and though she had been kindly treated and properly cared for, her conduct had become any thing else than exemplary, and upon the marriage of Mr. Wells with her adopted mother it soon became evident to him that she was not a fit person to have about the house, and it is stated that he ordered her off. She accordingly left, but would occasionally return and remain for a time, engaging during her stay in some of the household duties. While thus going back and forth, she married a man named Crumrine, who went to the army, but in the course of time came back sick or disabled, and died shortly after his return. She still persisted in returning occasionally to the home of Mr. Wells, at Granville, and prolonging her stays there, much against his wishes. On one occasion while she was there, Mr. Wells, after partaking of his breakfast, was taken suddenly ill with vomiting and violent pain, from which, however, he recovered in a short time without suspecting that anything was wrong. Some considerable time afterwards he had another attack of the same kind from the effects of which he continued to sink until his death, which occurred last week.

His symptoms having been such as to excite suspicion, a *post mortem* examination was made resulting in the firm conviction that he had been poisoned. The facts brought out on the investigation being such as tended to implicate Mrs. Crumrine, she was accordingly arrested and committed to jail to await her trial.

The Ironsides—Her Destruction Complete.

The *Ledger* of Tuesday says: She was towed to the shore, nearly at the foot of Broad street, about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, and when her bow struck bottom, the stern sank in the water, and, of course, the fire was then extinguished. About ten feet of her bow can be seen at high water, while the other part of the vessel is entirely submerged. The work of getting her to the shore was done under the supervision of Captain McComb, who informed us that the men labored under great difficulties in consequence of the intense heat from the burning vessel. Nothing now remains of this famous vessel but a portion of her blackened and charred hull and her machinery in a ruined state. It is supposed by officers at the Navy Yard that there is but little about the vessel now worth saving, except to be sold as old iron and copper. As to the cause of the fire, nothing is yet definitely known, nor will there be, in all probability, until a thorough investigation is made by the Navy Department. The firemen deserve great credit for their untiring efforts to save the frigate and other vessels near her.

New England Shoe Business.

The Haverhill *Gazette* says that there has been an almost entire suspension of shoe business there during the month of November the whole sales amounting to only about $265,000. The government tax assessed is the smallest for any month for three or four years, and the prospect now is that that of December will be less. Manufacturers have curtailed their business very materially. There does not appear to be a large stock on hand, but the increased facilities for manufacturing by machinery will enable manufacturers to furnish all that may be needed at short notice. The wages of workmen are somewhat reduced, and they are not much in demand. A reduction from 15 to 25 per cent. in the wages of the workmen has been made by the shoe manufacturers in North Bridgewater, but not so much in Haverhill.

High Gambling in New York.

The *Herald* of Tuesday says: There was a very exciting contest at faro going on a few evenings since, in a fashionable quarter of the city, where a State Senator and an honorable Congressman were the performers, and where over a hundred thousand dollars was lost and won, and the stakes were thirty thousand dollars on the turn of a card, instead of a few paltry shinplasters. All the city knew of this grand contest, and probably some very brilliant and distinguished characters witnessed it.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Matters on Horseneck Creek.

How a Pittsburgh Company's Well is Worked.

Valuable Suggestions by "Oily Podrida."

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HORSENECK, December 7, 1866.

Lamb has truly said "that a poor relation is the most irrelevant thing in nature." Could not the same be truly said of a poor correspondent? Be this as it may we cannot make items of interest in this dreary locality without dwelling upon facts, and occasionally introducing an unwelcome remembrancer to some of your many readers,—stirring up "Agathocles' pot," the fumes of which irritate disappointed stockholders sufficiently to demand an account of stewardship from their pompous and delinquent employees. This locality has not yet made a "deep strike" which has been properly tested. The Bergen, No. 12, at 830 feet struck a good show. The well was partially tubed, when it commenced flowing. In the excitement the bull wheel rope broke, letting over 700 feet of tubing in the well, taking clamps and everything else with it. In the fall the working barrel was broken in two. After sometime fishing, all was got out, but in fishing and spearing every evidence of gas and oil was closed out, and the well to-day is as quiet as "deep self-possession—an intense repose," or in other words, it is spoiled. The No. 2 of Horseneck Company, of your city, is doing all that nature can possibly bring to bear to make it a success, and overcome the imbecility and indifference of its management. This well is now 800 feet deep, and pumps a large amount of oil when pumped, yet it has been allowed to remain quiet by the knowing ones of the company. Still it will not remain quiet, and occasionally flows pure oil of 43 degrees gravity. Occasionally the man left to watch, not work, the property, pumps the well, and gets a good deal of oil, but he has no instructions from the company to work the wells, and will not take the responsibility to hire hands and buy coal to work the property as it should be. The fault is not with this man, but with the management in Pittsburgh, who seem loth to do anything for the benefit of the stockholders. If the company sends a sober, active man here, and work to make money for the stockholders, they will, in a measure, relieve themselves from the obloquy under which they at present rest.

The American and Rawson Company, of New York, have acted upon the advice of your correspondent, and hired their property out to an individual, A. W. Gill, of New York. He is taking hold with a will, and is bound to have success, if energy and business qualifications are of any account. He is now pumping Rawson Farm No. 5 with good success.

Col. Holt is down 250 feet in his hill side well. Look out for a big well here, as also in Messrs. Hughes & Jones's adjoining well. They are putting up a larger engine at their well. Col. Holt is putting up a "saw gate" motion to the Port well, which is still pumping as well as ever. The Port No. 3 was pumped for the shallow show, with but small success.

Herbet lost his tools in his "No. 1." He has them out, and is repairing. This well is full of oil, and ought to be pumped.

Captain Coons is now in his sixteenth week fishing for tools. If perseverance is any guarantee of success, he certainly will have the largest well in the State.

The Gilfillian have their tools fast in well. The Arnold well are pumping as usual. By-the-by George W. Arnold has brought out a "force pump stuffing box," for which he has applied for a patent, which will completely do away with the old fashioned globes and polished rods. Friend Scaife better be on hand and get a shop-right, as all oil men will adopt this oil saving arrangement. Arnold is working night and day at his "sky light" well. It will be a success.

Why do not the "Cherry Run and Pittsburgh" pump their well here? They have a good well, and it has been idle for over a year. See to it, stockholders. The Greer well is keeping up its reputation under the attentive management of Mr. Steers. This company is fortunate in the selection of a manager. The Cow Creek and Stilwell Company, of Philadelphia, have got their No. 1 well down 870 feet; no show of oil as yet. They have bored 200 feet in soap stone. The Delta Company of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, have their well down 320 feet, with a good show of oil. Another of the Steer family have charge of this well. It does a man good to see how much farther a dollar goes in their hands than in the hands of a fancy superintendent, or a native operator, with which this country abounds, either of which is a curse to an oil country. As your correspondent purposes to retire in the spring from this locality, I will put the following old "adv" of Moore, for the benefit of your paper, probably:

WANTED—Authors of oil work, to job for the season,
No matter which party so faithful to neither,
Good hacks, who, if posed for a rhyme or a reason,
Can manage, like "O. P." to do without either.
Address, OILY PODRIDA, Horseneck, W. V.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

The American Ladder Company, with a capital of $10,000, has just been organized at Hamilton, Butler county.

The Adjutant General of State on Monday received the old flag of the 122d Ohio regiment. From the date upon the wrapper it appears the flag started from regimental headquarters in 1864, and, after a long round-about march, reports at last at the proper place, and assumes position in the flag room. This arrival increases the total number of flags to three hundred and forty five.

The Lebanon *Star* mentions, that a Mr. Garwood, of Warren county, has fallen heir to an estate valued at $40,000, left by the recent death of an old relative in New Jersey. Mr. Garwood, we are told, is a very worthy old gentleman. He is a shoemaker, and has heretofore earned his bread by hard work.

Miles Greenwood has been appointed Treasurer of Hamilton county in the place of General Parry, deceased.

The Dayton *Daily Chronicle*, published by Gardner & Reynolds, has ceased to exist at the sixth number. The foreman and compositors of the paper propose to continue it as a morning paper.

The Odd Fellows and Masons of London, will dedicate their new Hall on the evening of the 21st instant.

A Fenian concert and supper will be given at Armes Hall, Youngstown, on the 21st instant.

A young man named W. Spears, was committed to jail at Chardon, last week, for stealing Government bonds.

Mr. N. H. Allen, of Springfield, Massachusetts, is preparing to start a first class paper mill at Massilon, Ohio.

The railroad office at Fredericktown, Knox county, was entered by burglars a few nights ago, and the safe of the Express Company broken open, and a sum of money stolen therefrom. No clue to the burglars.

During the week ending Saturday, December 15th, four hundred and one emigrants passed through Columbus, intending to settle in the following States: In Ohio, 182; Missouri, 135; Indiana, 21; Illinois, 32; Kentucky, 15; Tennessee, 7; and in Minnesota, 9.

The Windfall to Home, the Spiritualist.

[London Correspondence of Manchester Guardian.]

Some incredulity has been expressed as to the authenticity of the rumor prevalent regarding the strange accession of fortune to the well known apostle of spiritualism in this country, Mr. Home. But I have reason to think that the facts in the case are undeniable. Some months ago the "Wise man of manifestations," as some term him, the "Wizzard of table rapping," as the unbelievers call him, issued a circular inviting the contributions of the faithful to found a spiritual lyceum, wherein the principles of the faith were to be systematically taught, and where he was to be the presiding spirit. Amongst other communications in reply came one of modest amount from an elderly lady, accompanied with an intimation that she would be glad to be favored with an interview. This interview took place, and resulted in a further donation of £50. The lady was said to have explained that she was possessed of an ample fortune, but that being, as she conceived, neglected by her relatives and early friends, she had resolved to make use of it for the advancement of some philanthropic object, and that being impressed with the happiness and holiness of the religion of table turning, she only desired to be satisfied as to how she might suitably promote that object. What thereupon took place I do not pretend to recount or explain; but one of the results has been the transfer of consols worth £24,000 from the name of the munificent widow to that of her new acquaintance, Mr. Home, in trust, it is to be presumed, for the promotion of the cause at his discretion."

Jefferson Davis.

A Fortress Monroe correspondent speaks of this individual as follows:—"His hair has turned silvery white, his form grown emaciated, his face haggard, his step slow and uncertain, his whole presence that of one the sands of whose life have almost run out. Daily he mounts the ramparts, daily he makes the circuit of the immense fortification so long his prison, daily he gathers what he may of invigoration from the bracing healthful air surging up from the ocean between the Virginia capes, but daily his life seems slipping rapidly from his grasp. He has no positive disease, he is not even fretted by any galling prison restrictions; he seems at ease, has no complaints to make about his treatment, and yet his strength appears to wane; his natural force day by day to be abated, but those most familiar with him now seem to think that he will last as long within the fort as out of it, perhaps longer. The great four-years' strain upon his energies, and the downfall of his empire, sapped the foundations of his life; after that it mattered little where or how he lived. I may add that he has grown simply indifferent as to the future; he does not expect liberty and never speaks of it now; he does not hope for a trial in the spring, but presumes that the trial will be discussed and hinted at as the excuse for keeping him where he is."

Whisky Frauds.

The question how to prevent the immense frauds which are constantly perpetrated on the Government in the whisky distilleries throughout the country in evading the $2 tax on whisky, is seriously agitating the minds of the members of both the Senate and the House Committees on Finance. One of the ablest members in the Committees sees but one solution of this important matter. The English and French system, he maintains, will effectually put a stop to the frauds. Let the Government take possession of all of the distilleries in the United States, and do all the manufacturing. The aggregate amount of property invested in the distillation of spirits in the United States is estimated at $20,000,000. The Government can seize and confiscate the property, and pay this amount in the first year, and save over $50,000,000 to the Government. The estimated amount of whisky made last year was a little over 60,000,000 gallons. At $2 per gallon, the Government ought to have had $120,000,000 revenue. It was not much over one-twentieth of that sum. Some idea may thus be obtained of the frauds that have been and are constantly being perpetrated in regard to this matter.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Harris, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with amendments, the House bill fixing the time for the meeting of Congress.

A joint resolution suspending the publication of the Volunteer Army Register, was taken up and recommitted to the Military Committee.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented a petition from railroad Presidents, asking a reduction of duty on railroad iron and steel.

Mr. ROSS introduced a joint resolution relating to the government of the States lately in rebellion. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Secretary of the Interior is requested to communicate what amount of goods for the Indian Bureau had been purchased in open market since the 1st of January last, giving details, &c.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to legalize the value of currency.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the Committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the immigration or importation of Chinese into the United States.

The bill for the admission of Nebraska was taken up.

Mr. ROSS, of Kansas, offered the following joint resolution relating to the Government of the States lately in rebellion.

WHEREAS, The amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed at the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, known as article fourteen, and submitted to the several States for their acceptance or rejection, not having been accepted by the States, and certain sections of country lately in rebellion being thereby in danger of falling into a state of anarchy by reason of their having no legitimate government; be it therefore

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled, That the Joint Committee on Reconstruction be directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing such regulations for the government of such districts in rebellion against the United States as shall have refused or shall hereafter refuse to accept said amendment, as may be found necessary for the promotion of the peace and protection of citizens and the interests of the Government in these districts.

The resolution was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill for the admission of Nebraska as a State was then taken up. The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. COWAN, providing as a condition that the citizens of Nebraska should never claim the right to leave the Union.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, argued that the requirements of the enabling act had been complied with, and at this critical time the admission of these territories, Colorado and Nebraska, should not be made the subject of these abstractions proposed by Senators. The making the conferring of suffrage upon the negroes a fundamental condition to the admission of Nebraska was a dangerous precedent. Congress had the right to impose conditions, but they should be conditions precedent, made before the territory entered the Union. It was competent for Nebraska, at any time after admission, to annul this provision, that being one of the reserved rights of States. He hoped and expected to see the time when equal rights would be given to the black. Be thought nothing else would bring peace to the lately rebellious States.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, asked whether, assuming that the States had exclusive control of the question of the right of franchise, the Senator held that in case a State should destroy the Republican Government, the United States had not the right to guarantee and protect that republican form of Government in the States.

Mr. HOWARD said that question did not present itself now. When it was he would apply the remedy provided by the Constitution. He would say to the Senator that he did not believe that a denial by any State to allow the negro to vote such a departure from the principles of a republican form of Government as to authorize Congress to interfere with it. It had been alleged by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) that Congress had agreed to re-admit the States lately in rebellion upon the adoption by them of the Constitutional Amendment. He took the occasion to contradict it.

Mr. NORTON, of Minnesota, asked whether the Senator had not, on a former occasion, used this very argument which he now contradicted?

Mr. HOWARD said the Senator was misinformed. Congress has not agreed to admit those States on that ratification, leaving open the question whether three-fourths of the States would ratify those amendments. He read from a report of the Reconstruction Committee to show that when these amendments had become a part of the Constitution, then those States should be admitted. The bill containing this proposition had not, however, passed the Senate. He denied that the Republican party was actuated by party feeling in favoring the admission of those Territories. He would say, however, that he did desire their admission, because it added strength to his party in Congress, for the interests of the country required it.

Mr. HOWARD spoke in strong terms of the President's acts and speeches, where he had denounced, and said it was time Congress should fortify itself against his wanton and promiscuous use of the veto power; for it was obnoxious. No legislation could take place without a two-third vote was secured. In this view, he thought it his duty to defeat the absolutism of the Executive. The Secretary of State had prophesied the President would triumph, and the organ of the President had threatened revolution. He was not to be intimidated by the threats of the one or the prophesies of the other.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, understood the upon two grounds: first, to place the admission of Nebraska be admitted, and second, that new States could guarantee a republican form of government. There were questions to be considered beyond the political questions of the day.

Mr. JOHNSON referred to the differences between the States which formed the Federal Constitution on the question of equal representation in this body. The maritime States thought they would be imperilled if they were not protected by limiting the representation of future applicants for admission. Some of the States sought to avoid this by proposing that at no time should any State be admitted with a greater representation than the maritime States, the Southern Representatives especially. Mr. Madison thought this inconsistent with the principle that the States should be equal in representation in the Senate and House, and that such a limited rule would make them unequal. It was voted down, but the danger was still apparent; that danger was now upon them. He thought it wrong to admit these States until the necessity became apparent. To give such States two Senators, where States with a population of 4,000,000 had no more would seem to be very unwise. He doubted there were more than 50,000 population in Nebraska. He thought it unlikely the South would ever again attempt to break from the Union, but the great West would in time numerically outnumber the East. How long would it be before they would get dissatisfied, and endeavor to sever the connection? How long before it would be said by some wiser than those who framed the Constitution that those States were not republican in form? The West would some time say it would not live under such a Government. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] said that the rights of these people were not safe under a territorial government, and yet he proposed to keep ten States under territorial governments.

Referring to Mr. Howard's remarks about the President, he said he was unable to see what that had to do with this question. Both Senators from Ohio and others had well said that Congress had pledged itself to the admission of Southern States upon the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. Leading members of the House held the same doctrine. He presumed the Senator from Michigan and others would say they had voted for those amendments for the purpose of keeping them out. He desired also to remind the Senator that the amendment prepared by the Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Brown,] provided that this condition was to be not only a condition precedent, but a condition to be kept inviolate for all time to come. He asked if when Nebraska became more populous and choose to throw that condition out of its Constitution, if there were any power to expel her two Senators? They had no power to impose conditions on Nebraska. He said it had been recognized as a maxim that these States must be equal before the Constitution was adopted. States were equal, and they reserved that equality, and all powers they did not delegate to the General Government they reserved to themselves, and none of these could be taken away.

In answer to the claim that this condition was necessary to constitute a republican form of government, he said not one of the original States had included this provision. Some of them even imposed a property qualification. Not even the Committee of Fifteen had attempted to question the rights of States to settle their own suffrage. He commended to the attention of the Senate the bill introduced to-day by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. Williams], to prevent the flooding of California by Chinese immigration. Was the government of California Republican in form? Did the Constitution give to Congress the right to interfere with any of the rights of the States? No constitution could long endure that gave such power to a Congress over a State. He trusted the United States would live forever, and believed that it would, unless the States, exercising the sacred rights of revolution, should be driven by tyranny to raise the standard of rebellion.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment providing that the Legislature should have the right to decide the question of suffrage, whereupon it should become a part of the law of the State, and the State should be admitted.

Mr. WILSON said the West was the child of the East, and the latter had no jealousy of her. Last session it was uncertain what would be the issue of the political contest. He then voted for the admission of Colorado, for he felt it was important her vote should be on the side of freedom; but the country had decided against the President, and the necessity for that vote no longer existed. The Republican party had now a two-thirds majority. He believed it was proper to impose the conditions he proposed. In a few days the Legislature could vote on the question, and in a little while the representatives could be here. He believed that before the 4th of March the Constitutional Amendment would be adopted. He also believed it was a duty to take the Government of the States out of the hands of rebels and give it to loyal men. His amendment, he said, was copied from the Missouri bill of 1821.

By suggestion of Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, the amendment was modified to include the words "excluding Indians not taxed."

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, inquired whether the Senator understood that the faith of the nation was pledged to the admission of the Southern States on their adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. WILSON said he voted for Tennessee because she was fitted to come in, but denied that Congress had made any pledges. He said he would go to the uttermost verge of constitutional power in insisting that those people must respect life, liberty and property, and he thought the only way to secure that was to give the ballot to all men. The rebels had no right to have governments, and he thought it the duty of the general government to take them from their hands.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the fact that Congress had submitted the amendments for these States to vote on acknowledges that they were States, and had valid legislatures.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said he wanted this unhappy controversy ended, but he would not yield the guarantees already insisted on, and perhaps such others as may be found necessary.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked whether Congress had not, by submitting the amendment for ratification, assumed that those States had power to ratify it?

Mr. FESSENDEN said that Congress had merely provided that it should be submitted to the States without saying what were States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said it was submitted on the implied admission that the Southern States were to have representation as soon as they adopted it. The Reconstruction Committee had committed themselves to this doctrine, and Senators must take one ground or the other; either they had State Governments or they had not.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, explained wherein the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts, [Wilson], differed from the provision in the Missouri bill, and argued that a legislature could not change a measure which could only be acted on by the people.

Mr. COWAN'S amendment was lost. Various motions to adjourn were also voted down.

Messrs. SUMNER and BUCKALEW and others desired a postponement and time to consider a measure setting forth such an important precedent.

Mr. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, called the Senator from Massachusetts [Sumner] to account for calling disloyal a provision which was also contained in the Constitution of Iowa.

Mr. SUMNER said he had not referred to Iowa, but he reiterated the proposed Constitution was disgraceful.

After further discussion and various motions, Mr. FESSENDEN called attention to the small number present of the advocates of the bill, and on motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McKEE introduced a bill requesting the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of increasing the salary of the Judge of the United States Circuit Court, of Kentucky. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. UPSON, of Michigan, introduced a bill supplementary to an act increasing the pension of Revolutionary pensioners, approved April 1st, 1866, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, rose to a personal explanation: A corrected statement was made a day or two ago to the effect that a young man named Nelson, of Tennessee, had been indicted for homicide in North Carolina, while he was on a raid with General Stoneman; that the Governor of North Carolina had demanded the body of Nelson from the Governor of Tennessee. He (Mr. Maynard) had been informed by the Governor of North Carolina that he had never made any such demand and the information had been obtained from Governor Brownlow and from Capt. Nelson himself.

Mr. PHELPS introduced a resolution which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the internal revenue laws as to dispense with the taxes on gross receipts.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to examine into bills for certain goods, wares, and merchandise for the Indian Bureau, and to examine samples and ascertain whether the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder. Objection was made, and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. WENTWORTH introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the President for all the information in his possession relative to George Shenger Grangett, who was charged with complicity in the attempt to release prisoners from Camp Douglas. Agreed to.

Mr. BRIGGS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill amendatory of the act approved March 3, 1863, granting lands to the State of Kansas for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line. After discussion it was re-committed.

Mr. HOLMES, from the same Committee, reported a bill amendatory of section second of the act to authorize the Legislatures of Illinois, Kansas and Arkansas to sell lands heretofore donated for school purposes. The amendment allows a lease of mineral lands for fifteen years.

Mr. McRUER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported against bills concerning Public Lands in Nevada; concerning certain lands granted to Nevada; to relinquish the title of the town of Santa Cruz, California; to encourage the construction of a telegraph line between California and Idaho; all of which were tabled.

The Senate amendments to the deficiency bill were concurred in.

A resolution to pay mileage to Messrs. Hawkins, Stokes and Arnell, members from Tennessee, for last session, was referred.

The Committee on Public Lands were instructed to inquire as to the expediency of amending the homestead act, to require from each settler an oath that he has not borne arms against the United States.

Mr. INGERSOLL again offered a resolution for inquiring into the awards of certain contracts for goods for delivery to Indians, and it was agreed to.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, then considered the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The Clerk proceeded to read the bill from the point where it left off yesterday, viz: the paragraph appropriating $18,800 for compensation to the private secretary, assistant secretary, short hand writer, clerk of pardons, three clerks of the fourth class, steward and messenger of the President of the United States.

Mr. GRINNELL moved to strike out the clerks of pardons, the House having failed to obtain a list of pardons. He thought services of clerks might very well be dispensed with hereafter.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, was opposed to the motion to strike out. The House had called upon the President for a list of the pardons already granted, and of course it would be impossible for him to make it out with his own hands. [Laughter.] He had seen it announced in some of the Southern papers that the Legislature of Florida—the legislature of traitors there—had gone to the Dry Tortugas, and had been investigating into the claims of prisoners there for pardons, and had taken up the case of a notorious leader in an attempt to burn Chicago, made some time ago, and decided that his conviction had been obtained by perjured witnesses, etc. Everybody knew that there had been a conspiracy to liberate prisoners in Camp Douglass just before the elections of that year, and take possession of the polls, and then burn the city of Chicago. One of the men convicted of participation in that conspiracy had killed himself; the other had been sent to the Dry Tortugas, and now the President was besought to pardon him.

Mr. WENTWORTH did not want the pardon clerk dismissed until he should have obtained a report on this one case at least. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCOFIELD said he had been told during last session that upon each pardon sent South there was a charge of $300.

Mr. WARD, of New York, remarked that it was cheap enough. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCOFIELD went on to say that he had also been informed by a gentleman who had been living in the South that a great many pardons had been sent down there by the Adams Express, "C. O. D. $300," and that the money had been collected and sent North. He did not himself assert that the statement was true, because he did not know it to be so; but if it was true, he supposed the money had [illegible] the pardon agents. If they were so well paid, [illegible] ought certainly to be dealt with liberally. [Laughter.] The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, moved an amendment to the bill that no Assessor or Collector shall be entitled to any portion of the salary pertaining to the office until he be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. CHANLER, of New York, thought the effect of the amendment would be to force Collectors and Assessors to compensate themselves. The Internal Revenue Department was conceded by every one to be most corrupt, and such legislation as this would merely add another incentive to continue and extend the corruption. If the amendment was designed to serve the ends of personal or party vengeance, why did not its friends say so? If they intended prosecution by law, why not proclaim the intention? If not so intended, what need was there for such legislation? The House had appointed a committee to investigate the administration of the Internal Revenue Department, and he thought they ought to await the report of the committee before taking any other action.

Mr. BINGHAM proposed to amend the amendment by adding "except in cases of commissions to fill vacancies which may happen by death or resignation during the recess of the Senate." He thought it important that this amendment should be adopted, in order to guard against removals upon personal grounds or for corrupt purposes.

Mr. RANDALL asked if President Lincoln did not, during the whole term of his Executive power, exercise that power in the same manner that the gentleman now complains of President Johnson for exercising it?

Mr. BINGHAM—The gentleman has misunderstood me. I qualified my remarks by saying "removals for corrupt purposes," and when the gentleman asks a question of that sort, he assumes that I have decided myself that removals have been made for corrupt purposes. I have not done so.

Mr. RANDALL—It is not for the gentleman from Ohio or any one else to pry into the motives of either President Lincoln or President Johnson; but I do assert that they occupy exactly the same position in reference to removals from office; in other words, that Mr. Lincoln, during his term of office removed in like manner as President Johnson has removed persons from office for political purposes. I do not assert that President Lincoln did so for corrupt purposes, neither do I believe President Johnson has done so for such purposes, and I am very glad to hear the gentleman from Ohio qualify his statement, and say he has not made up his mind on that point.

Mr. BINGHAM—The gentleman misunderstands me, but I beg leave now to notify the gentleman that we are charged by the Constitution and our oaths, in case it comes before us, to decide that very question, namely, whether the President of the United States has for corrupt personal ends created vacancies in any places hitherto filled in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution by joint act of the President and the Senate; and I repeat what I said before, that in case the House, upon full investigation and inquiry, come to the conclusion that the President, for corrupt personal ends and purposes, had removed a competent and faithful officer, then the President is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor within the terms of the Constitution, and the discussion of the question in the first place belongs to the House.

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman has given me some sort of notice of what he is going to do with the President. I doubt not that the President's acts will stand his investigation, and I say to him, the sooner you commence your work and cease threatening, the better [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BINGHAM—I have not stated what I am going to do. I have only stated why I offer an amendment making this exception.

Mr. STEVENS demanded the enforcement of the five minute rule.

Mr. BENJAMIN withdrew his amendment, and offered the following: "*Provided*, that no assessor or collector, not appointed to fill a vacancy caused by death or resignation, shall be entitled to be paid any portion of the salary pertaining to the office of such collector or assessor, unless confirmed by the Senate."

Mr. O'NEIL, of Pennsylvania, made some remarks charging the Secretary of the Navy with permitting a Board of Naval Officers to sit in judgment on the political views of poor workingmen in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Mr. RANDALL said the Board spoken of was appointed by the Commander of the Yard, a Republican, and that as soon as the Navy Department came to know of the order convening the Board, it was countermanded.

The Chair put the question on Mr. BINGHAM'S amendment, and it was declared adopted.

After some business of minor importance, the House adjourned.

ARKANSAS.

A Committee to Visit Washington.

MEMPHIS, December 19.—A special to the *Avalanche*, from Little Rock, says: A joint resolution passed both Houses to appoint a committee of fourteen, including the President and three from the Senate, the Speaker and six from the House, and three citizens to be appointed by the Governor, to proceed immediately to Washington for conference with the Government as to the political situation of the country, and report on the reassembling of the Legislature on the 10th of January.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—Two companies of United States Regulars have been sent to Lexington, Mo., from Fort Leavenworth, to preserve peace in that locality. The citizens arrested by Major Montgomery have been released.

Ten distilleries in Jackson county, Mo., were recently seized by a United States Revenue officer.

The large brewery of Castle & Swesler, on Carondelet avenue, was burned last night. Loss twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars; insured for twenty thousand.

Recruits Going South.

LOUISVILLE, December 19.—Large detachments of recruits for the Ninth United States Cavalry, enlisted by General J. S. Brisbin, left to day on the steamer David White for New Orleans.

Sailing of the Asia.

BOSTON, December 19.—The steamship Asia sailed to-day, with twenty-two passengers for Liverpool and thirty one for Halifax. She also takes out $50,000 in specie.

FROM MEMPHIS.

An Appalling Disaster.

Seventeen Persons Lost in a Burning Building.

MEMPHIS, December 19.—A fire broke out in the basement of Joseph Specht's confectionery on Madison street, at three o'clock this morning, resulting in an appalling disaster. Sixteen person sleeping in the fourth story were suffocated or else woke to a sense of their situation, and leaping through the windows were crushed on the pavement below. Wm. Jehla, wholesale notion dealer, and son-in-law, Specht and wife and child, were asleep. Capt. Waldriven, Chief of the Fire Department, ascended by a ladder to the room and found the wife dead, and Jehla left lying on the floor with just strength enough left to point to the cradle where a child four weeks old was, and dropped lifeless. Waldriven and the child escaped through the windows, blankets over its face having saved it. Joseph Bartle, an employee, jumped from the fourth story, and escaped with slight bruises. Several others attempted it, but were dashed to pieces on the rocks. Nine negroes employed in the establishment were burned to death, and of eighteen residing in the building, only one, Bartle, escaped. The engines were promptly on the spot, and extinguished the fire with little damage to the building.

The Council passed a resolution last night requiring property holders to pave streets with the Nicholson pavement.

Fire in Philadelphia—Man Missing—Death of E. C. Dale.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.—Several large warehouses in North Broad street were destroyed by fire this morning. Allen & Daller, No. 227, lose $35,000; George Deuvall, flour dealer, $25,000; S. W. Heal, whisky distiller, $10,000, and James Ralston, weaver, $6,000. The latter is missing, and is supposed to have perished in the flames.

Edward C. Dale, President of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Morristown Railroad, died yesterday. He was a son of Commodore Dale.

Gubernatorial Election in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H. December 19.—Advices from almost every section of the State indicate the defeat of the railway monopoly candidate for Governor. The question of railroad franchises will be thoroughly overhauled at the next session of the legislature.

CITY MATTERS.

A Dishonest Domestic.

A few weeks ago a young girl aged about thirteen years, named Maggie Boyle, called at Mr. Wm. Harrison's residence, in Oakland, and upon representing herself as an orphan and in destitute circumstances, was received in the house in the capacity of a domestic. Maggie appeared to be industrious and obliging, and gave perfect satisfaction. Yesterday morning, however, she was missed from the house, and although a vigilant search was instituted, her whereabouts could not be discovered. During the forenoon it was ascertained that a quantity of female wearing apparel and two sets of furs, valued in the aggregate at four hundred dollars, had mysteriously disappeared. Circumstances pointed strongly to Maggie as the thief, and upon inquiries being instituted, it was ascertained that her story of being an orphan was untrue, and that her mother resided some miles from the city on the Connellsville Railroad. Mr. Harrison called at the Mayor's office, and having secured the assistance of officer Moon, started in a buggy for Mrs. Boyle's residence, but upon their arrival they could not find Maggie. They then left for the city, and after going a short distance, discovered the object of their search walking leisurely along the road towards them, carrying a large bundle. Mr. Harrison seized the bundle, and Mr. Moon attempted to arrest the girl, but she eluded him and started across the field at a rapid run. The officer followed, and after an exciting chase, overhauled the fugitive. She was placed in the buggy, brought to the city, and taken to the Mayor's office. Mr. Harrison declined to institute proceedings against her, owing to her extreme youth, and after a lecture from the Mayor, she was discharged.

Accident on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad—A Train Wrecked.

An accident occurred on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday morning, near Hill's Station, in Westmoreland county, three miles from the junction with the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and thirty-three miles from this city, resulting in the almost total destruction of a locomotive, and the serious damage of a baggage and two passenger cars. It appears that about nine o'clock, the flange of the wheels of the wheels of the locomotive attached to the express train coming west, broke, causing the whole train to be thrown off the track. The locomotive was almost completely demolished, the tender turned over and considerably smashed up, and the baggage and two passenger cars thrown to the edge of the Kiskiminitas river, along the bank of which the railroad runs, and somewhat damaging them. Had it not been for the ice which had accumulated on the river shore, the cars would probably have been precipitated into the water. Fortunately, no person was seriously injured. A few of the passengers, however, sustained some slight bruises, the engineer of the train was injured on the arm, and the firemen was knocked senseless, but shortly recovered. After the accident, the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company sent up a train from the Junction, to bring the passengers to the city. The passengers were taken aboard, and while the train was on its way to the city, an axle of the front passenger broke. The passenger cars could not of course, be removed, and the passengers were transferred to the baggage car, and brought to the city without meeting any other impediment on the way.

Arrested on a Bail Piece.

At the last term of the United States District Court, two men named Thompson, who reside in Brownsville, were tried on a charge of passing counterfeit money, but the evidence not being sufficient to convict them, they were acquitted by the jury without leaving the box. A man named Alexander Atkinson, who owns a carriage making shop in Brownsville, and is also proprietor of the National race track at Washington City, brought the charge, and it appearing at the trial that the prosecution had been instituted with malicious intentions, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and he was held in $1,000 bail for trial, Mr. McElhenny, of Smithfield street, becoming his bondsman. When the case came before the Grand Jury, a true bill was returned, but the defendant failed to make his appearance. Yesterday afternoon, however, he arrived in this city from Washington, when Mr. McElheny had a bail piece issued, upon which he was committed to jail. The defendant was at one time the sutler of the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, and has a number of influential friends living in Washington and Fayette counties, who will doubtless take measures to secure his release.

Presbyterian Centennial Meeting.

The Presbytery of Redstone—the venerable mother of all the Presbyteries west of the Alleghenies—held a most interesting Centennial Meeting, in commemoration of the introduction of Presbyterianism to the West, at West Newton, on Tuesday, the 11th inst. The Rev. Watson Hughes acted as Moderator, and Mr. S. B. Mercer as Clerk. The Rev. W. F. Hamilton, according to previous appointment, read a very able, instructive and interesting historical sketch of the introduction of Presbyterianism into Western Pennsylvania, a copy of which, or at least a part of which, was asked for publication. The remainder of the day and evening was spent in devotional exercises and in addresses by different members of the Presbytery. The Revs. S. Wilson, D. D., and Joel Stoneroad, with Messrs. John C. Plumer and S. B. Mercer, were appointed to represent the Presbytery in the General Convention to be held in Pittsburgh; and the Revs. W. F. Hamilton and O. H. Miller, with Colonel Douglas, and Mr. John Giffin, were appointed alternates.

Trial Lists.

The following is the trial list for the Court of Common Pleas to-day:

No. 178. Reidy vs. Graham's executors.
No. 179. Walsh vs. Kleinhung.
No. 181. Powell vs. Little.
No. 183. Bailey vs. Miller.
No. 187. Lorrence, executor, vs. Adams.
No. 188. O'Brien vs. Briggs.
No. 189. Herbster vs. Leey.
No. 191. Morris vs. McNaughton.
No. 192. Cleckner vs. McCandless township.
No. 193. Douglass vs. Railway Company.
No. 195. Meyers vs. Painter.
No. 196. Hallock vs. Railroad Company.

ALF. BURNETT.—This distinguished humorist and elocutionist will give the initial entertainments of the course of lectures and readings of the Public Catholic Library Association, on Friday and Saturday evenings, at Masonic Hall. The programme of the readings has not been announced, but it is safe to say they will be of the most entertaining character. Burnett is an admirable humorist, as well as good elocutionist, as is well known to many here who have heard him before. Tickets may be had at book and music stores.

RETURN OF THANKS BY THE COLUMBUS COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the City Councils of Columbus, Ohio, held on Monday night last, resolutions were adopted returning the thanks of the Council to the Presidents and Directors of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati, the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroads, for kindness and courtesies extended them during their recent excursion; also, to the Mayor and City Councils of Pittsburgh, and to James B. Lyon, Esq., Glass Manufacturer, of Pittsburgh, for courtesies and presents.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Coroner Clawson received a telegraph dispatch last evening from Brinton Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, stating that William Dodds, who was struck by John Gwin with a coal digger's pick, on Monday evening, in Versailles township, had died from the effect of his wound. The Coroner will leave for Brinton Station this morning in the eight o'clock train, for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body.

DISCHARGED.—The lad who was arrested on Monday night for stealing a pair of skates from Hubley's store, on Federal street, Allegheny, had a hearing before the Mayor, but upon his promising to resist temptation in the future, was permitted to depart.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large and fashionable audience was assembled last evening to witness Mr. Hackett's impersonation of "Falstaff," in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," and to say that all were pleased with it would but feebly express the gratification manifested. The comedy was much better performed throughout than was Henry IV. It will be repeated.

THEATER.—The popular Irish drama "Arrah-na-Pogue" was presented at the Theater last night, and was well performed, all the characters being in good hands. Miss Emily Thorne is a captivating "Arrah Meelish," and her rendition of the character was enthusiastically applauded. Sam. Ryan's "Shaun the Post" was very good, but he lacks familiarity with the "rich Irish brogue." The drama will be repeated to-night.

VARIETIES.—The entertainments at this popular place of amusement are unusually attractive now, made so by the large number of talented performers at present attached to the company. A great bill is presented for to-night's performance.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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One copy gratis, to the getter-up of the club.
The money must always accompany the order, and no instance can these terms be deviated from.
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The North Church Fair at Blair's, Allegheny.

The Fair at Blair's ice cream saloon, in Allegheny, is the attractive entertainment of this evening. The ladies have done themselves credit in the extensive and tasteful assortment of useful and ornamental articles provided by their own hands. The prices affixed to them, as well as to the refreshments and delicacies of the table, are moderate and reasonable. The Fair is under the management of the ladies of the North Presbyterian Church, in Allegheny, of which the Rev. Dr. Hodge is pastor, and the pecuniary avails of it will be expended in the furnishing of the new church edifice now in process of erection. It is a comparatively new enterprise, in a part of the city in which there is no church of any denomination. The ladies invite all citizens to visit their Fair, and to patronize their efforts, assuring them that it will be conducted in a manner entirely consonant with its charitable designs, and with claims of courtesy and propriety.

Splendid Holiday Bargains.

The great Bazaar of T. A. McClelland, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street, in this city, continues to be crowded every day and evening by those who know the value of McClelland's establishment. It is the only store in the city where the best goods are bought for cash at the lowest market prices, and at this time the sales are really immense. McClelland has a new and very large assortment of the most desirable Boots, shoes and gaiters, for men and women, boys and girls; also a rare and valuable stock of dry goods of every conceivable kind, for winter wear. He is offering, besides, a superb collection of ladies' and Misses furs at wonderfully low prices, and his assortments of flannels, blankets, canton flannels and woolen goods, generally are without exception, the finest in the city.

Carhart's Silver Tongue Organs.

The oldest, best tried and most thoroughly known Reed Organs, are those of Carhart & Needham's make.

Some of Mr. Carhart's inventions are used and paid for to-day by all other reed instrument makers; and the present improved Parlor Organs of Carhart & Needham surpass all others in sweetness of tone and durability. Indeed, such is the exquisite quality of its music that it is called the "Silver Tongue Organ."

By means of lately added improvements the full resources of a Carhart & Needham Parlor Organ can with ease be controlled by the merest beginner in music.

Some forty of these fine Organs at H. Kleber & Bro's warerooms, offer an excellent opportunity for the selection of a holiday gift at once delightful and useful.

Fair.

Our readers will bear in mind that the fair in charge of the ladies of the North Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny, opens this evening at Kinder Blair's confectionery establishment, 89 and 91 Federal street, Allegheny. This fair is in such excellent hands that it will undoubtedly be a most popular and profitable undertaking. Splendid dinners will be served at the usual hour to-day, Friday and Saturday. At all other hours of day and evening, elegant refreshments will be served by the choicest of hands, until the close of the fair, which takes place during Saturday evening. We predict a rare season of enjoyment for everybody visiting the fair.

A SLEIGH STOLEN.—Mr. R. Fulton, residing on First street, below Market, after having enjoyed a day's sleighing on Tuesday, returned home in the evening. He unhitched the horse from the sleigh, placed the animal in the stable, and went into the house, leaving the sleigh on the street, intending to place it in the stable before he retired. About an hour after his return home, he went out for the purpose of putting the sleigh in the stable, but was surprised to find that it had been stolen. He followed the trail for several squares, but was finally compelled to give up the pursuit. Mr. Fulton informed the police of the theft yesterday, but no trace to the missing property has yet been discovered.

Cheap and Good.

The problem of a good and reliable piano at a very low price, is most satisfactorily solved in the "Emerson." They are fine tone, most substantially built on the soundest acoustic principles, elegantly finished in beautiful rosewood cases, and are sold at unusually low rates. They are just the pianos for these times of high prices. A good piano is now within the means of almost everybody. All interested in such matters should call in at Mellor's, and take a look at the "Emerson's." They are the sole agents in this city, and have a splendid assortment at their Warerooms, No. 81 Wood street.

THE Christian Church Fair and Festival, now in progress at Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, is proving a most perfect success. The interest of the public is largely increasing. The number of visitors last night much exceeded that of the previous night. There have been many additions made to the goods offered for sale. We were struck with the superior character of the made up goods, which are the handiwork of the ladies having the Fair in charge. The prices, too, seem to be very moderate, and the various articles offered to the visitors find ready customers. The ladies give a pressing invitation to the business gentlemen of the two cities to dinner to day, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TERRIBLE LAMP EXPLOSION.—A distressing casualty occurred at the residence of Mr. Ephraim Hall, in South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, on the night of the 11th inst. Mrs. Hall and her two daughters were seated around a table, and while engaged in sewing, the lamp on the table exploded, setting fire to the clothing of the daughters, and burning them so terribly that death ensued in a short time afterwards. Mrs. Hall, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames from the clothes of his daughters, was so badly burned that her life is despaired of.

TWELVE STEINWAY PIANOS for holiday gifts, ranging from $550 to $1,000, have been bought within the last ten days at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, on Wood street. Their warerooms are filled with the choicest Steinway's and other brands of pianos, at prices from $350 to $1,500, and they present such a variety of styles as never before were offered to our public. A fine Steinway is undoubtedly the most acceptable of all gifts, and it can be had at a figure one hundred dollars below the New York selling rates at Kleber & Bro.'s.

THE GREAT CHRISTMAS GIFT.—As a gift from a husband to a wife, there could be nothing so appropriate as the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Nothing could be more acceptable as a present from a brother to a sister than one of these admirable machines, undoubtedly the best in the world. As a gift from a father to a daughter, the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine would come like a paternal benediction. Try it, ye kind-hearted fathers, and your children's children will bless you forever. †

Important to Shippers.

Navigation being closed on the Allegheny river, the only route by which shippers can procure prompt transportation and a through rate and receipt for freights to all points in the oil regions is by Kasson's Oil Creek Line. Their rates are low and the Line is under energetic management. All information may be had on application to John K. Shinn, Manager, Room No. 2 Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Building.

PRESBYTERIAN CENTENARY CELEBRATION.—In the year 1766 Presbyterianism was introduced into the country west of the Allegheny mountains. This being the hundredth year since, the Synods of Allegheny, Ohio, Pittsburgh and Wheeling, have arranged for local Presbyterial commemorative meetings, and also for a general centenary celebration, the latter to take place in Pittsburgh at a time not yet designated.

BILLIARDS.—A game of billiards for a purse of $1,000, between Mr. Simpson, of this city, and Mr. Decker of Kentucky, who played a match game on Monday evening, in which the latter was successful, was announced to have been played at the Brunswick Billiard Hall last evening, but Mr. Simpson, by mutual consent, withdrew his forfeit, and the game was considered "off."

THE WEATHER.—The weather somewhat moderated yesterday, and those anticipating more sleighing have been disappointed. The snow is gradually melting away, but the sidewalks, where the ice has not been cleaned off are very slippery, and pedestrians are in constant danger of breaking their limbs while while walking to and fro.

VANDENHOFF TO-NIGHT.—The distinguished elocutionist, Mr. George Vandenhoff, will give his second reading under the auspices of the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association at the Academy of Music this evening. His readings to-night will be from Shakespeare and Dickens, and will be very enjoyable.

INSTALMENT OF PASTOR.—The ordination and installation of Mr. J. E. Wright, as collegiate pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Manchester, by the Presbytery of Allegheny City, is appointed to take place Thursday evening, December 27.

ALL QUIET.—Our reporter paid a visit to Birmingham, East Birmingham and South Pittsburgh yesterday, but found everything quiet in those boroughs, and nothing doing in the criminal business.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS.—Superior crackers are those of S. S. Marvin's manufacture, as every housekeeper, far and near, will agree. The Boston, water, wine, soda, oysters and sugar crackers manufactured by Marvin have a palatable freshness which commends them to everybody, and it is no wonder they are in such general demand. But Marvin's ginger snaps are peculiarly excellent—they are perfection, to use the expression of an epicure, and what more can be said in their favor. His cracker meal is also a very useful article to have in the house. For any of the above articles, our readers will call at 64 Fourth street. 3t

A SURE PILE CURE.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile Instrument positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by Druggists. Agent wanted everywhere. Address J. B. Romaine, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New York. †

MARRIED:

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The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1866.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT.

On Saturday Morning, Dec. 22

WILL BE ISSUED

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FOR CHRISTMAS,

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Eight Pages Choice Christmas Reading

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL for this week will be issued this evening, and single numbers may be had at the counting room. The contents of the present number are unusually varied, interesting and instructive, and embrace a sermon appropriate to the season; full Congressional report of the past week; complete and reliable reports of all the leading markets; editorials on live subjects; local matters; agricultural, manufacturing and educational items; poetical and literary sketches, and a large amount of miscellaneous news matter—the whole forming a good sized volume. The COMMERCIAL, with its thirty-six long columns, is the largest weekly paper published in the State, and furnishes a larger quantity of useful and interesting information than any journal published East or West. Excellent as it now is, it is designed to make it more attractive, if possible. Now is the time to commence new subscriptions and to renew old ones. Terms—Single copy, per annum, two dollars; in clubs of twenty, with one copy to getter up of club, one dollar and fifty cents each.

IT is time we had news from the CAMPBELL-SHERMAN mission, which set out for Mexico three or four weeks ago. Stranger things have happened than the miscarriage of the whole thing, through deceptive representations concerning the actual state of things in Mexico.

IT should be remembered that foreign manufacturers aim to kill our home industries, even at a loss to themselves, because when any particular line of manufactures is destroyed, the foreign article is immediately advanced to whatever price the importers choose to demand. English hands must work, for whatever they can get, or emigrate, or go on the parish. Are the working men of Western Pennsylvania willing to be placed upon a level with the overcrowded pauper labor of the Old World? If not, let them unite in reminding their Congressional representatives, that the present tariff is ruinously too low.

THE effect of the present tariff upon the industries of the country, may be shown by a reference to the experience in a single line of the woolen business—worsted yarn. That interest amounts to $15,000,000, and it is rapidly sinking out of sight. American manufacturers have to pay the Internal Revenue Commissioner 77 cents on every pound of worsted yarn made, while the English manufacturers can run their yarn into our ports by paying 64 cents a pound. In consideration of their kindness to us during the rebellion, we make a discount on duty in their favor of 13 cents on the pound. Nearly every American worsted establishment in the country has been running at a loss for the last six months. The evil is further aggravated by importers' frauds in undervaluation.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

A friend has sent us a slip cut from a paper published in the eastern part of the State—it being a quotation from a communication in favor of SIMON CAMERON—which, while entertaining other views ourselves, we admitted into our columns—so printed and credited as to make it appear to those who do not know that it is a fraud, that the COMMERCIAL is warmly in favor of Mr. CAMERON for United States Senator. To say the least, the fraud—entirely characteristic though it may be—argues a degree of desperation inconsistent with the hope of success through fair or even through foul means.

Though decided, we design not to be offensively partizan on the Senatorial question. We prefer Governor CURTIN. We have said this,—and we have given it as our opinion, that the contest being between Gov. CURTIN and Gen. CAMERON—that is, no western man being conspicuous—the Republicans of Allegheny county and Western Pennsylvania are decidedly for Governor CURTIN. Since we said this, we have had no occasion to change our mind; on the contrary, we have been strengthened in this view of the case.

We design to be entirely fair towards all the candidates, and do not intend that any one of them or his friends shall deliberately misrepresent us. If it is of any consequence how we stand—and the fraud referred to argues that the friends of Gen. CAMERON think it is—we do not intend that our position shall be falsely stated, as is being done in many parts of the State, in the way spoken of above.

The circumstance affords us an occasion for saying, that we believe sincerely that of all the candidates named, considering all the circumstances, regarding the present and looking to the future, Governor CURTIN is best entitled to the distinction of United States Senator. His great and arduous public services during the historic periods of the war—the fame which our State acquired under his mangement—the flourishing condition of her affairs now, are stand-points for reasons—in our judgment overwhelming—why he should be made Senator. It would be a fitting recognition and reward for public services which have made the name of Governor CURTIN honorable throughout the land.

THE SOUTH HESITATING.

The presence in Washington now of Southern political leaders, to ascertain whether better terms than those offered in the Amendment can be obtained, and also, whether, in case the South should accept and ratify the Amendment, Southern Representatives would be admitted without further conditions being imposed, goes to show that, notwithstanding the tone of nearly all the organs of public opinion, the action of some of the Southern States, and the apparent readiness of others to acquiesce in rejecting the Amendment, such action is not irreversible, but that, after all, the Amendment may be ratified.

As if entertaining a doubt, because distrustful of the North, the South asks—is the Amendment a finality? When asked in the United States Senate last week, this question was answered emphatically in the affirmative by Senators WADE and SHERMAN, of Ohio,—and in so doing it is believed they uttered the sentiment of the majority in Congress. Said Mr. WADE: "If they adopt the Amendment and comply with the terms of the Reconstruction Committee, and adopted by Congress, I should feel bound to vote for their admission. I voted for the Constitutional Amendment on that hypothesis." And he added, that the action of the South should be without much longer delay.

The acquiescance in this view by the Republicans in Congress seems to be quite general, and there is no real occasion for a more formal expression on their part, although there can be no serious objection to such a course.

Now while these things are so, it is unquestionably true, that if the South sets herself finally against the mild and reasonable terms of the Amendment, other conditions less favorable will be imposed,—in fact, it requires no extraordinary discernment to perceive that the work of reconstruction would be commenced anew and carried on thoroughly, even to the end.

This, we believe, is the state of the case on which Congress will take the Holiday adjournment. On coming together again we may reasonably expect some important practical action. The fact that the South hesitates is full of interest.

PLANTERS in Tennessee and Kentucky who are dissatisfied with the cotton tax, threaten that unless it is repealed, they will grow grain hereafter. There can be no objection to those gentlemen growing whatever will most conduce to their pecuniary interest. The general community is only interested in their growing as much as possible of something, and thus help to swell the productive industries of the country. But they will hardly escape contributing in some shape to the expenses of the Government, especially as their section has been the principal cause of swelling those expenses to their present enormous volume.

TEMPER AND PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

A good deal has been said about the temper of Congress; and persons opposed to its policy of reconstruction, as developed during the last session, have tried hard to make some capital out of the tone of feeling pervading the body this session. From our stand-point, we can discover nothing so very offensive or alarming in either the temper or proceedings of Congress, thus far, nor any indications of threatening omen in the future.

A little demonstration of triumph on assembling so soon after the election which emphatically indorsed its policy, was no more than might naturally have been expected, but it soon gave place to the serious and earnest consideration of the important business devolved upon the body. And it ought to reconcile the opposition as well as to secure the congratulation of friends of Congress and the country, to consider how happily different the condition of affairs at the capital is, from what it might have been if the election had issued differently, and indeed, from what was not obscurely menaced both by the President and the party favoring his views, while the canvass was going on. There has been no dissolution of the government, no sundering of the constitutional relations between co-ordinate branches, no recognition of any body else as President, no violence, no commotion, no occasion for alarm to any one, however sensitive to the honor, integrity or safety of the Union. The temper of Congress is as calm and and its proceedings as deliberate and free from passion, as has been usual in that body at any former period.

MAKING OBSERVATIONS.

Two items of news from the capital were given in the special correspondence of the COMMERCIAL, yesterday morning, to which we attach particular importance, and from which we anticipate beneficial results. The one was, that an unusual number of public men from Southern States were in Washington, making observations and inquiries as to the real condition of affairs and feelings, on the great subject in which they are so deeply interested, with the purpose of giving the results in an address, conveying information and counsel to the Southern people. The other was, that quite a large number of members were going to make an excursion to New Orleans during the holiday recess. No doubt, this also may contemplate observation and inquiries, which, though unofficial, may be made available in future deliberations on the same great subject.

Both these facts, we regard as auspicious. The intercouse, and the personal inquiries and the mutual interchange of views, by reliable public men of the different sections, will be likely to produce results advantageous to the common interests. One of these will be, that it will be likely to place at a discount the officious agency of those politicians and journalists who continue to be actuated only by the bad passions and sectional prejudices that produced and protracted the rebellion, and that since the rebellion ended, have embarrassed and retarded the wholesome work of reconstruction. If the Southern men report the case truly, they will inform the people whom they address, that the views of Northern feeling and intention which are presented to them by their angry and disappointed party leaders, are but burlesques and exaggerations, that the Constitutional Amendment is proposed as a just and proper measure, for adopting the organic law to the changed but real and unalterable condition of political affairs, and that it is urged, not as a measure of triumph or resentment, but from the settled conviction of the people that it is right.

LAW and whisky, somehow, seem to be often at loggerheads. Sometimes it is law *versus* whisky, but more frequently it is whisky against law. Three quarters of a century ago, all Western Pennsylvania was agitated by one of these fights. The Whisky Insurrection is famous in history. Had the liquor been as bad then as it is reported to be now, the fatal casualties of that contest would have been more numerous than history attributes to it. Excise laws and revenue laws have not escaped the old antipathy. A guerrilla warfare occasionally develops itself, in which law and whisky are the combatants. But this is an inconsiderable part of the conflict. Whisky "put away" by overdoses, in the stomach, through the œsophagus, and thence distributed among the nerves, causes distorted ideas of the claims of law, as well as of its power, and brings men into contact with its power by their infraction of its obligations. Hence it happens that half the criminal cases of the courts may be reckoned as parts of the contest between whisky and law.

THE person who interposes, in behalf of the gentler sex, when a conjugal collision between a loving pair falls under his observation, usually finds his chivalric endeavors rewarded by the broomstick of the fair one, as well and promptly as by the fist of the sterner combatant. It seems likely to be so with our kind offices toward Mexico. Those whom we sought to save from French domination, are not grateful for our good intentions, and on the retirement of the French, are rousing the popular animosity against the United States as the common enemy. This is the feeling, except, perhaps, where the JUAREZ influence and power are dominant. As a whole, Mexico looks upon us and our offered aid with more than suspicious distrust, and would, probably, broomstick us if she could.

THERE seems to have been no occasion for the Pope's flight to Civita Vecchia, with the retiring French column. The Romans appear to have conducted themselves with wonderful moderation. Perhaps they remembered the sad ending of GARIBALDI's expedition against Rome, at Aspromonte, and have resolved that the surest and speediest way to secure their unity with the rest of Italy, is to co-operate with VICTOR EMANUEL, and respect his stipulations with France in relation to the Pope's security. In his recent address at the opening of Parliament, he intimated that only a want of moderation could defer the complete unification of Italy.

IN a recent letter to the President of the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, of Buffalo, Secretary MCCULLOCH said that the present paramount need of the country is an increase on the amount of labor production. This is confessedly the great want, especially at the South. Intelligent and candid correspondents of Northern papers, uniformly advert to the large body of unproductive consumers, white as well as black, to be met in the South, and especially in the Border States. There are too many dependants upon public and private charities, too many talking, bragging, grumbling loafers. The staring fact is, that all classes and both sexes have got to "go to work like the Yanks."

IT is a happy provision in the world's economy, that men are often made to do right from selfish considerations, where appeals to conscience would be in vain. This is illustrated in the present experience of Southern planters especially in Louisiana. They discover that the Freedmen do not freely make contracts for labor, where no provision is made for the education of their children. So the planters are gradually organizing schools, because it is their interest to do so. They are slowly realizing the great truth, which underlies all man's social relations, that justice is always profitable as well as pleasant.

IT is suspected in Congressional circles that the entire of the SURRATT correspondence has not been published, that what has been withheld gives color to the idea that by certain functionaries, the escape of SURRATT was more desired than his arrest.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.—A Washington dispatch, dated yesterday, says a large delegation of wool growers had a protracted interview with Secretary McCulloch, and it is understood that he and Secretary Welles are both opposed to any additional duty on wool. The growers assured the Secretary that unless something was done to protect them against the present unjust tariff, they will be obliged to give up business. The House bill of last session is all the protection they require.

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says a quiet but well organized movement is being made to bring out Mr. Colfax as the Republican candidate for President, with Senator Howard, of Michigan, for Vice President.

LETTER WRITERS say the Senatorial contest in New York has been narrowed down to a race between Senator Harris and Representative Conkling.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Aldermen of New York have good appetites. While sitting lately as a board of canvassers, they swallowed in ten days, $2,500 of food at the city's expense. The Common Council at one sitting on another occasion ate $450 worth. Their carriage hire paid by the city amounted to $11,000 in twelve months.

Reports made by the proper officers to the Captain of the City Police, show that there are now in Columbus, Ohio, fifty-six houses of ill fame, and about two hundred and fifty-seven saloons and dram shops.

A majority of the delegates of all the British North American Provinces now in London, have pronounced against Ottawa as the Capital of the Confederation, preferring Quebec.

Quite a hunting party of European notabilities, including Prince Nicholas Ourouss of Russia, Count Montaigne of France, F. H. Evans of England, and R. Digby of Ireland, was recently assembled at Wyandotte, Kansas, on their return from the plains, where they had been hunting. The whole party had killed 150 buffaloes.

The Columbus (O.) *Journal* says that gold in "tiny lumps" is being found in Richland county. We suspect the lumps are quite "tiny."

Probably every city and village in the Union has a considerable ticket interest in the Art Association distribution, which is to come off at the Opera House, Chicago, on the 21st of January, and which is to include in its prizes the Opera House itself. The occasion will therefore be one of almost national interest.

A convention of the colored people of Ohio and their friends will assemble at Cincinnati January 8th, under the direction of the State Auxiliary Equal Rights League. The deliberations will have special reference to the matter of strengthening the influences that are finally to secure to colored people the right of suffrage.

There are 485,000 Catholics in New York city, 25,000 of whom are regular church attendants. The total includes 500,000 young men between the ages of 15 and 30 years.

Some $15,000 more is necessary to complete the fund to build the new fire-proof building for the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. Subscriptions come in rather slowly.

The whole of the Trinity Church property left by Anneke Jans is likely to be absorbed by the editorial profession. We have heard of the large slice anticipated by a Pittsburgh "local," and now Hon. John Ingersol, editor of the *Corunna* (Mich.) *American*, is East looking after his share of that $40,000,000.

PERSONAL.

—Henry Keep, now the greatest "Railroad Baron" the United States, being President of the New York Central, controlling also the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, of which he is Treasurer, and also the Cleveland and Toledo, was born in Jefferson county, New York, and landed in Rochester, N. Y., a penniless orphan boy, about thirty years ago. He drove team and did other kinds of hard labor, and had saved some money, when the crash of 1837 came on. He immediately began to operate in "shin plasters" and undertook other small banking operations, then railroad stocks and rapidly rose to fortune.

—The Toledo *Commercial* corrects certain statements in the Columbus *Journal* about Artemus Ward: "It was over ten years ago that Mr. Brown became the local editor of this paper (being his first experience as a writer for the public), and continued as such for some years, when he assumed a similar position on the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, and afterwards wrote for the *Vanity Fair*, since which time he has been engaged exclusively in traveling and lecturing. It is a fact, that Mr. Brown was at one time a 'jour printer,' and probably a 'strapped' one. He was a compositor on the *Commercial* before becoming its local editor, and it was while thus employed that he began to develope the peculiar talent as a writer which afterward gave him a national, and has now given him a world-wide reputation."

—Wendell Phillips, in the Anti-Slavery Standard, advocates the election of Frederick Douglas for the United States Senatorship for New York, against Ira Harris. He utterly repudiates Horace Greeley, because of what he styles the *Tribune* editor's timidity, conservatism, and old Whig habit of compromise.

—In a recent lecture on "True and False Guides," before the Young Men's Christian Association, of Manchester, England, Dean Alford of the established church asserted that the newspapers are false guides. Newspapers were totally unworthy to be followed as guides; bad in politics, but worse, far worse, in religion; for, when arguing the latter, they laid it down as their first postulate that all who disagreed with them were not mistaken opponents, but absolutely bad men.

—Captain Mayne Reid, the novelist, is being put through the London Court of Bankruptcy. His total indebtedness is about $25,000, of which $12,000 is unsecured.

—A violinist, who puts a wet sponge over the reputation of Paganini, Ole Bull, Sivori, Servais and the rest, has just played in Paris, and has quite turned the heads of *dilettanti*. His name is Joachim. He comes from Germany, and is thirty-five years old. He said he would have come sooner, but he was afraid of the Parisians, and did not like to risk a reputation which was gaining him money in his native country.

—They are now having the lovely Adah Isaacs Menken at Paris in a sort of wild South American drama, entitled "The Pirates of the Savanna." In this the famous American Mazeppa and *comedienne* will have a *role* to suit her multiform talents.

—Madame Michelet, the young wife of M. Michelet, has written a new novel called "L'Enfant," having had about as much experience as that used by her husband in writing "La Femme,"—they have, we believe, a single offspring. Madame Michelet was a governess, and for some time lived in that capacity with the family of Prince Cantacuzene at Bucharest.

President Lincoln and Cabinet.

The agent for Carpenter's great painting of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation Before the Cabinet," which was on exhibition in this city in April, 1865, is now here to deliver to subscribers, copies of Ritchie's engraving from that splendid historical work, and may be found for a few days at the store of J. J. Gillespie, No. 86 Wood street. The painting has been most admirably reproduced by Ritchie, and we believe we are safe in asserting that the engraving now ready for subscribers will favorably compare with any similar work ever executed. The value of this splendid engraving will increase with time. It illustrates one of the grandest events in our history, and in years to come, will hang side by side with Trumbull's "Declaration of Independence."

We learn that Mr. Ritchie, who combines in an eminent degree the arts of painting and engraving, has just completed a splendid painting of "*The Death of Lincoln*," the portraits in which are from life, and that an engraving from it of the size and style of "President Lincoln and Cabinet," is rapidly approaching completion, and will probably be ready for delivery in a few months. The favored few who have been permitted to see Mr. Ritchie's painting, are enthusiastic in its praise. It will probably be exhibited in the principal cities of this country during the coming year.

What the Indians Cost.

The task of keeping the Indians off the western track of civilization appears to be an expensive, if not glorious one. If there is not military renown, there is money in the business. Under the pretext of guarding emigrant trains, mail routes, and telegraph lines against the raids of a few hundred Indians, chiefly armed with bows and arrows, $25,000,000 were expended in 1864, and in 1865, $56,000,000—total, $81,000,000. Of this large sum, only $1,642,000 was expended for the pay of troops, the balance being absorbed by the Subsistence Department, $51,523,820, and for the Quartermaster's Department, $28,374,209. The flying Indians, mounted on hardy ponies, are pursued in vain by heavy infantry, and unless a suitable force of light cavalry is kept on their track, they will cost the Government more than their bodies and souls are worth before they are expelled. And it is more than suspected that parties interested in the expenditure of the Government funds are only too anxious to protract these wars.

GAS FROM PINE WOOD AND BONES.—Several Toronto gentlemen have recently been on a visit to Coburg, (C. W.,) to examine the workings of the new gas works introduced there, by Ensley's patent. Coburg has now been brilliantly lit up for two weeks with an excellent gas made from pine wood and bones. Other vegitable or animal refuse matter can also be used. It secures a saving of one dollar per thousand feet. The process of manufacture exhibits many novelties interesting to the friends of progress. Gas and tar, turpentine, pyroligneous acid, liquid ammonia, and superphosphate of lime or animal charcoal, are all being produced at the same time and from the same material. The invention forms a valuable as well as novel development of Canadian resources.

MORRISSEY is the first penitentiery convict who has ever sat in the legislature of a Christian country. According to an official record published in the press of this city, Morrissey has, in the course of his "adventurous" life, been eight times indicted for assault with intent to kill, assault and battery, and burglary, and has served nine months at hard labor in the penitentiary for three several breaches of the public peace.—*New York Nation.*

But consider how many Congressmen ought to have been indicted eight times eight times, and put in prison for more years than Morrissey was months!—*Springfield Republican.*

DOCTORS IN CONVENTION.—During the Great Exhibition, when numerous foreign visitors are expected at the metropolis of France, it has been proposed by the distinguished cultivators of the medical sciences of that city to hold an International Congress, the statutes and programme of which have already been published. The Congress is to be opened on the 16th of August, and to last two weeks, and to be composed of two classes of members—national foundation members, or French physicians, who are to pay a subscription of twenty francs; and of adherent members, or foreign physicians, who are not required to make any pecuniary contribution. Bouilland is the president of the committee.

THE receipts of Internal Revenue from July 1, last, to this date inclusive, amount to the heavy aggregate of $158,700,939 92. This is a rate of over $950,000 per diem, which, if continued, would amount to nearly $350,000,000 for this fiscal year. But allowance must be made for the customary reduction of manufactures. During the Spring months, after the market has been stocked, a fair estimate has been made which shows it not extravagant to expect an aggregate for this fiscal year of $320,000,000. Add to these figures the receipts from customs and other sources, and the entire revenue of the Government for the year will probably reach the enormous sum of $565,000,000.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

Why it has not been Completed—Immediate Congressional Aid Needed.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As you have always evinced an active and intelligent interest in all improvements calculated to advance the interests of the West, and especially those in which the city of Pittsburgh is concerned, I take the liberty of asking you to publish a letter received from Louisville on the subject of the steamboat canal at that place, the completion of which is very important to the convenient accommodation of the immense steamboat interests of the Ohio river, in which this city holds so large a share. The letter was not written for publication, but its contents being of public interest, I have requested and received permission to give it to the public through your columns. As an erroneous impression had gone out that the people of Louisville through selfish motives were opposed to the completion of the enlarged canal and locks, I addressed a letter of inquiry, to which the following is the response from a gentleman well known in Louisville, whose statements may be relied upon:

LOUISVILLE, November 30, 1866.

DEAR SIR: Yours of 21st inst., with slip from the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, is received. The assumption that the people of Louisville are opposed to the completion of the enlargement of the canal here is a mistake. On the contrary, they are very anxious that the work should be resumed, and carried to completion as soon as possible. To prosecute the work already done, money had to be raised by the sale of the Company's bonds, and we had reason to expect, from promises held out, that Cincinnati would take a good part of the bonds. But they never took a bond. The people of Louisville took the bonds and furnished upwards of a million of dollars to carry on the work. Then, there being a drag on the sale of the bonds here, a committee of the Board went to Cincinnati to prevail on the capitalists there to take, say one hundred, bonds to prevent a suspension of the work. Not a bond could be sold there. So we had again to look to Louisville, and rather than the work should stop her people took the remaining bonds, and the work was prosecuted until the funds were exhausted.

The work was commenced before the war, and the estimate based on the prices then current, $1,800,000 was believed to be sufficent to do the work—$200,000 cash, and $1,600,000 in bonds. Owing to the great increase in the price of labor and everything else entering into the cost of the work, we are, after the expenditure of the above sum, perhaps a million behind—that is, it will probably cost a million to finish the work.

The Board and the people of Louisville are very anxious to have the work finished, and the question is, how shall the money be raised? Our only expectation of being able to go on with the work is by issuing second mortgage bonds. Nearly half the tonnage of the river is excluded from the canal on account of the insufficient size of the old locks; by completing the enlargement, and getting the whole tonnage, I believe the company will be able to pay the interest (and principal as it matures) of $2,000,000 as readily as with the present facilities it can pay on $1,600,000.

The Board will probably soon cause a careful estimate of the work yet to be done, with a view to take such steps as may be necessary to resume the work in the spring.

Very respectfully, E. LOCHART.

"Settling Down."

Rev. Dr. McCosh, the well known theologian and metaphysician of Belfast, made an extended tour through this country some months since, studying our institutions, looking into our mode of life, and becoming familiar with the influences which are at work moulding American society. In a speech at Bath, since his return home, he has summed up his observations. In reply to the question which he says people in England are constantly asking, "Are the United States *settling down?*" he pithily remarks: "Let me tell you that the people of that country have no intention of 'settling down' in the sense in which those who have put the question use the phrase. They are a living and a moving people, and they advance like the currents of the sea by wave upon wave. An age ago we in this country gave twenty millions of our money to set the slaves free in our colonies, and we let things 'settle down.' We looked no more into them, and the past year we have been amazed to find that while we slept the embers which we had left burst into a conflagration. The Americans may learn a lesson from what befell us in Jamaica. They have given more than we have in the same cause; they have given not only hundreds of millions of treasure, but the blood of their best sons. And now as an imperative duty they must see that this is not all spent in vain. God forbid that there should be more blood spilt; but they cannot shrink from securing that these colored people whom they have emancipated be educated and trained to industry."

Speaking of the capacity of the blacks, he says: "In memory, in music, in quickness of apprehension and readiness at catching your meaning, in learning the elements of instruction, such as reading, writing and arithmetic—they can match us [whites]."

Dr. McCosh regards the schools and colleges at the North as the basis of our national stability, points out the connection between such institutions and national vigor, as evinced of late both in Prussia and the United States, and indicates the lesson to Englishmen "who have not yet amidst the contests of classes and sects been able to establish a thoroughly good national system of education." "The old colleges in the East," he says, "are quite equal to our own, except indeed that they have not yet such large rewards for high scholarship, and that their hard working professors are disgracefully underpaid."

England and America.

"T. B.," in his last letter to the *Tribune* from London, says: "Your attitude as to Fenianism still grieves your friends in England a good deal, but we have had an unusual treat as a make weight this week in the report of the hearty speech of Cyrus Field at the New York banquet. Few men, perhaps, could say it so eloquently; but, after all, now isn't his experience that of all reasonable Americans who stay here for more than a hurried week or ten days? Did you ever know a countryman of your own, being a reasonably good fellow, who wasn't received here with open arms? I never did. I know it is just the same in America. Every decent Englishman who comes back tells the same story. Why can't we then stop snarling in our corporate and national characters and begin seriously to set about the alliance which is beyond question the best hope of the future for the world, at any rate in the judgment of your correspondent."

HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR ALL.

Perfumery Cases,	Glove Boxes,
Ladies' Work Boxes,	Ladies' Cabas,
Ladies' Companions,	Cigar Cases,
Ladies' Purses,	Cigar Stands,
Watch Stands,	Pocketbooks,
Jewel Cases,	Watch Boxes,
Toilet Sets,	Fine English Razors,
Fine Puff Boxes,	Bohemia Ware,
Havana Cigars,	Fine Colognes,
Inlaid Hair Brushes,	French Extracts.

And a large variety of the finest French and English Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Colognes and Toilet Soaps. Persons in search of suitable holiday presents will find our stock very complete and at prices exceedingly low.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market st. corner Diamond, near Fifth st.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, Cor. Market St. and the Diamond, Has on hand a very large stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS, Of all kinds, and at Prices that Defy Competition.

Oils, Paints and Dye Stuffs of all descriptions, at very low prices.
Very superior Soda Ash and Potash, at reduced prices.
Fresh Blue Lick and Congress Water.
Gum Elastic Syringes and Breast Pumps, in great variety at old prices.
Liquors for medicinal purposes, that cannot be excelled for purity, consisting of Pure Old Cognac, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, excellent Holland Gin, Still and Sparkling Catawba Wines, etc.
Sperm Oil, Whale Oil, Fish Oil, Neat's Foot Oil.
Flaxseed Oil, Turpentine, Camphene.
Carbon Oil, Burning Fluid.
White Lead, Varnishes, of all kinds.
Family Dye Colors.
Toilet Soaps, in great variety. Tooth Brushes that cannot be excelled for excellence and cheapness.
For anything in the Drug Line, if you want the purest article and lowest prices, go to

Joseph Fleming's DRUG STORE, COR. MARKET ST. AND THE DIAMOND.

MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY—C. C. Smith, Of the Third Ward, will be a candidate for election to the Mayoralty, subject to the action of the Union Republican Nominating Election.

REYMER & BROS., NOS 126 and 128 WOOD ST. HAVE NOW IN STORE,
150 Bbls Prime Coffee and Hard Sugars;
2,000 Cases Assorted Canned Fruits and Vegetables;
200 Boxes New Layer Raisins;
100 Half Boxes New Layer Raisins;
50 Quarter Boxes New Layer Raisins;
50 Boxes New London Layer Raisins;
50 Boxes New Loose Muscatel Raisins;
50 Mats New Seedless Raisins;
500 Drums New Figs;
500 Dozen New Figs, in fancy boxes;
200 Cases Assorted Jellies;
500 Cases Catsups and Pepper Sauce;
25 Casks New Currants;
10 Bbls English Pickles, assorted;
100 Frails Almonds,
200 Sacks Pea Nuts;
10 Bbls Pecans;
20 Bbls Filberts;
25 Bags Brazil Nuts.

HOMEWOOD LAKELET ICE. The HOMEWOOD LAKELET ICE COMPANY is now prepared to receive orders for furnishing the FINEST QUALITY OF ICE, ever offered to the public in this vicinity, from the Homewood Lakelet, between Homewood and Wilkinsburg on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and accessible by the cars, or by the Greensburg Turnpike. The Lakelet covers twelve acres of clean meadow land, and is fed by two clear soft water springs. The ice is as pure as a crystal, being free from all impurities or foreign substances. Capacity of Ice House 2,500 tons. Address Rev. A. J. RICH & CO., Homewood Lakelet Ice Company, Wilkinsburg Postoffice, Wilkins Township, Allegheny Co., Pa.

F. H. DONALDSON, COAL COMMISSION AGENT, Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, No. 493 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

LARD OIL—25 BARRELS Made expressly for Winter use, and warranted pure. For sale low by CHAS. C. BALSLEY, 201 Liberty street.

CHEESE—50 BOXES GOSHEN, 100 BOXES FACTORY, 50 BOXES HAMBURG, Very fine. For sale by CHAS. C. BALSLEY, 201 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.

500 bush Oats,	1 car White Middling,
1 car Chop Corn,	1 car Chop Barley,
300 bbls Apples,	2 bbls Roll Butter,
1 bbl Chestnuts,	1 bbl Eggs,
300 bxs Cheese,	25 dozen Brooms.

STURGEON BROS., 303 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office, No. 57 (Burke's Building) Fourth street, on TUESDAY, January 1st, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board. A. T. FAHNESTOCK, Clerk.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE American Iron and Steel Association, WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON ON WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867. A full attendance of members is desired. By order of the Executive Committee. HENRY McALLISTER, Jr., Secretary.

JOHN F. CLULEY, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, 139 SMITHFIELD STREET.

$2,000 AN APOTHECARY, WITH The above Capital, wishing to embark in a profitable ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, Can hear of a favorable opportunity by addressing DRUGGIST, or inquiring at the Collector of Internal Revenue Office, Fourth, below Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE OR RENT—EXCHANGE HOTEL. This is a Large Stone Building, with large brick attachment in the rear, the whole containing 21 Rooms, with all the necessary outbuildings for a Hotel. Also a large Stable, sufficient for the accommodation of thirty horses. This property is eligibly located immediately at the Steamboat and Ferry Landing has been doing a good business, and is now offered for sale on very reasonable terms and if not sold before the 1st of February, will be rented. For further particulars address S. S. QUEST, Real Estate Agent, Wellsburg, W. Va.

ÆTNA SEWING MACHINE—THE BEST FOR ALL KINDS OF THREAD. BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents, 24 Fifth street.

MONEY FOR THE ENTERPRISING. LIMING'S IMPROVED STOVE DAMPER Checks the Draught, Regulates the Heat, Saves Fuel, Saves Money. EVERYBODY LIKES IT, EVERYBODY WANTS IT. LIVE MEN MAKE MONEY WITH IT. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE. STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE. Send Stamp for Circular, or call on J. N. WHIDDEN, No. 11 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE, Engine and Machine Shop. That well equipped establishment on LIBERTY AND FIRST STREETS, Formerly carried on by JOSEPH F. HAMILTON & CO., the well-known Builders. This Shop is supplied with the finest machinery, is running at present, with good contracts in hand, and holds a lease of the premises for NINE YEARS, AT VERY LOW RENTAL. This is a rare chance, and the terms will be made easy. Inquire of W. J. ANDERSON & CO., 150 WATER STREET.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HOLIDAY BOOKS IN THE CITY, Can be Examined at NER'S, NEXT DOOR TO POSTOFFICE.

LADIES' WATCHES, LADIES' WATCHES, AND FINE GOLD CHAINS. A new and handsome stock just received by DUNSEATH & CO., 56 FIFTH STREET.

GO TO BOWDOIN & GIBSON'S, 24 Fifth street, for a SEWING MACHINE.

MANSFIELD & FITZIMMONS, BRASS FOUNDERS, FINISHERS, AND Iron Pipe Fitters for STEAM AND WATER. Also, SINGLE MANUFACTURING AGENTS FOR J. Woods' Valveless Pump. Special attention paid to Steamboats' and Oil Refinery works. NO 13 SECOND STREET, NEAR SHORT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE—OVER 12,000 NOW IN USE. BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents, 24 FIFTH STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS—ALL KINDS OF Bronze, Gilt, Cut and Glass CARBON OIL LAMPS, Chandeliers, LAMP TRIMMINGS, &c. Also, warranted non explosive CARBON OIL, Wholesale and Retail. JOHN ROSS & CO., No. 64 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 PRESENT—To every person Buying a SEWING MACHINE BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1867. BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents, 24 Fifth street.

JAMES K. STRICKLER .... C. H. MORLEDGE.
Iron City SPICE MILLS, FIFTH STREET EXTENSION Near Pennsylvania Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA. PURE SPICES, Mustard. Fresh Ground Corn Meal, Coffee and Ground Nuts Roasted, Rye Flour. Having recently purchased the IRON CITY SPICE MILLS, the undersigned will continue the manufacture of PURE SPICES, MUSTARD, Etc. for Wholesale and Retail Dealers, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE. Aiming to deal fair we solicit the patronage of the public. R. J. BAXTER, formerly of the Congress Spice Mills, will be found on hand at the Mill at all times to attend to the wants of customers. STRICKLER & MORLEDGE.

SEWING MACHINES—GET AN ELLIPTIC OR AN ÆTNA. They are the best. BOWDOIN & GIBSON, 24 Fifth street.

N. O. SUGAR AND MOLASSES—137 Bbls prime to choice N. O. Molasses; 30 Hhds. fair to do Sugar, To arrive on Thursday and for sale low to the Trade. J. S. DILWORTH, 130 and 132 Second street.

M. KEARNS' Eagle Bread and Cracker Factory, NO. 446 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ALLEN'S REFINED CIDER, A SUPERIOR ARTICLE. For sale by GRAFF & REITER, Sole agents, 215 Liberty street.

SELLING OUT OF A WHOLESALE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. The undersigned, having determined to quit business, offer for sale AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES their entire stock of Ready Made Clothing, PIECE GOODS, AS CLOTH, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, COTTONADES, JEANS, VESTINGS, &c. Also, of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally. They also offer for sale to any party or parties who wish to engage in the business, their well known establishment of twenty years' standing, with an extensive custom. A. FROWENFELD & BRO., 137 WOOD STREET.

CHRISTIAN FAMILIES WILL FIND THE New Illustrated Religious Magazine, THE SABBATH AT HOME. To be of the greatest value and interest. Religious Narratives, History and Biography, familiar lessons in Biblical Science, the Teachings of Nature, animate and inanimate, Poetry, Incident and Anecdote, will find a place in it, as well as the graver matters of Practical Religion. Special care will be taken to the Juvenile Department to please as well as to profit the Young Folks. THE MAGAZINE WILL BE PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED and will be printed on fine paper, with a handsomely engraved cover, in colors. Subscription price, Two Dollars per year in advance, Two Dollars and a half after six months, or Three Dollars at the expiration of the year. Any person sending the names of five subscribers, with Ten Dollars shall receive an extra copy for the year. Orders should be addressed to N. BROUGHTON, Jr., Depositary, NO 28 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

For the Ladies. RARE GOODS, CLOTHES, MANGLES GOFFERING OR Fluting Irons. We have the exclusive Agency for Western Penna. for those superior goods, which for efficiency and price is not excelled. CALL AND SEE THEM AT No. 124 Wood Street. W. W. BRADSHAW.

SHEPHARD'S CRACKERS. MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM, NO 317 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPORTANT TO BRICK MAKERS. 30,000 BRICK IN TEN HOURS, WITH EIGHT MEN! SWORD'S STEAM POWER BRICK MACHINE, MANUFACTURED BY The Pittsburgh Brick Machine AND BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY. For Eastern, Middle and South Eastern States. This Machine is Self-Tempering, costs only $1,500, (right to use being proportioned to extent and population of Territory,) is run by an 8 inch cylinder engine, works all kinds of clay, makes SUPERB BRICK, pressed in steel moulds, requires only eight men to dig the clay, feed the grinder, take away the brick and bake them in the yard and makes brick as fast you wish to run the engine. In our own yard, our rate of making is from 45 to 50 a minute. We claim this to be the best PAYING Machine in use. A machine may be seen in operation in our yard, at Glenwood, 4 miles above the city, on the north side of the Monongahela river, reached by the Connellsville Railroad. Machines, Yard, County and State Rights for sale. For full information apply for circulars in person or by mail at the office. We are prepared to fill large contracts of brick. Samples of the brick to be seen at 70 Fifth street and the Office. Address the PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE AND BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Office, 359 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA. S. M. Kier, President; A. Ackler, Vice President; W. M. M'Cracken, Treasurer; S. A. Sheppard, Secretary. Directors—S. M. Kier, A. Ackley, W. B. Brickell, John Aiken, W. M. Culp.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES, I have received most of my stock and offer to the trade a selection from 5,000 PAIRS, Of Various Makes. Before purchasing elsewhere call and examine my stock, as I CAN OFFER DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS. JAMES BOWN, 136 WOOD STREET.

A. ANDERSON, Oyster Packer, CRISFIELD, MD., ALL ORDERS RECEIVED AT 136 DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Oysters fresh in Cans, Kegs and Buckets, or in Shell by the barrel. These Oysters are taken from Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, and guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any in the market. By special arrangements with the express companies, those who order may rely on a constant supply and prompt delivery.

300 Bags Choice and Roas'g Coffee,
100 Bbls A Sugar,
100 Bbls Granulated & Crushed Sugar,
100 Bbls Extra C. Sugar,
200 Bbls C. Yellow Sugar,
25 Bbls Lovering's Syrup,
75 Bbls Booth & Edgar Syrup,
50 Bbls Franklin Syrup,
50 Bbls New P. R. Molasses,
20 Bbls N. O. Molasses,
200 Bxs Valentia Raisins,
200 de Layer do,
25 Casks Currants,
25 Casks Citron and Lemon Peel.
J. D. DRAVO, NOS. 23 and 24 DIAMOND.

COMMERCIAL SHOW CARDS, ON GLASS OR PAPER. LONG & SMITHSON, 60 SMITHFIELD STREET near Fourth.

HATS, CAPS AND LADIES' FURS, A LARGE STOCK AT LOW PRICES, AT BLACKMORE'S, No. 24 ST. CLAIR STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FOR A Holiday Gift, NOTHING COULD BE MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN A Wheeler & Wilson SEWING MACHINE. There is no investment that pays a better interest, or brings more comfort, health, happiness and relief to the Household. WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 27 Fifth St., PITTSBURGH PA. N. B.—PATENT SEWING MACHINE CASTERS can be attached to all Wheeler & Wilson Machines when desired.

SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR THE Holidays. Gray & Logan, 47 ST. CLAIR STREET, Are now offering during the Holidays special inducements to all those having purchases to make of Boys' Youths' or Children's SUITS AND OVERCOATS. FOR A PRESENT. Nothing can be more suitable than articles in our line, and as Boys' Clothing is a speciality with us, we are enabled to offer a larger assortment than any other house in the city, and at prices to suit the times. An early call is respectfully solicited by GRAY & LOGAN, 47 ST. CLAIR ST.

HOLIDAY GIFTS AND Bridal Presents. C. C. ALGEO, 22 FIFTH STREET, Has just received a very large and carefully selected stock of FINE GOODS, suitable for Wedding and Holiday Gifts, consisting of Fine Jewelry, Diamonds, American, Swiss and English Watches, Fine French Clocks, Bronze Figures and Vases, China Vases, Fine Silver Ware, Superior American Electro Plated Wares, CONSISTING IN PART OF Tea Sets, Epergnes, Wine Stands, Ice Pitchers, Waiters and Trays, Fruit Stands, Odor Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FINE TABLE CUTLERY, FORKS, SPOONS, &c. C. C. ALGEO, 22 FIFTH STREET.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Desks, inlaid and plain; Albums, fine binding; Family Bibles, in elegant binding; Prayer Books; Webster's Unabridged, fine binding; Porfolios, Pocket Books; Handkerchief Boxes; Ladies' Satchels and Purses; Gold Pens and Holders; Fine Editions of the Poets; Elegant English Gift Books; Juvenils, &c. OUR LIST OF HOLIDAY GOODS TOO NUMEROUS TO PUBLISH. J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 WOOD STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT W. W. WATTLE'S NO. 41 FIFTH STREET. I have on hand an elegant assortment of fine goods, suitable for Wedding and Holiday Gifts, consisting of FINE GOLD WATCHES, RICH GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, SOLID SILVER WARE, SUPERIOR PLATED WARE, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, FORKS, SPOONS, FANCY GOODS, &c., To which the attention of my former customers and the trade generally is invited.

J. J. GILLESPIE, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN LOOKING GLASSES, Artist's Material, Looking Glass Plates, Plate Glass, French Window Glass, Engravings, Chromo-Lithographs, Paintings, Drawings, Pier and Mantle Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames, Rosewood, Mahogany, Gilt Mouldings, &c. No. 86 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TOOL CHESTS. BOYS' TOOL CHESTS, with Carpenters' Tools of all kinds, ready for use. For sale by B. WOLFF, JR. & CO., Corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—A large assortment of CANNED FRUITS and VEGETABLES. NEW RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, CITRON and LEMON PEEL. PREPARED MINCED MEAT, in Jars or by the Pound. For sale at the Family Grocery Store of LEWIS & McCLURE, 346 Liberty street.

LAMPS, LAMPS. The greatest assortment of Lamps at REDUCED PRICES, and the best No. 1 REFINED OIL (110 fire test) by G. PORZEL, No. 90 SMITHFIELD STREET. Lamps promptly Repaired.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, Stoves, Hollow Ware, TIN WARE, TOYS, &c. ROOFING, SPOUTINGS and JOB WORK, promptly attended to. No. 66 FEDERAL ST., near R. R. Depot, Allegheny city. I. W. GRAFTON.

J. H. BEGGS & CO.'S New House-Furnishing Establishment, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Brittania Ware, Japan, Tin, Wooden, Willow and Ratan Ware, Brushes, Lamps, Cooking Utensils, Queensware, NO. 124 FEDERAL STREET, Between Diamond and Water sts., Allegheny city.

A FULL STOCK OF CANNED FRUITS, In store and for sale by COOK BROS. & CO., 345 Liberty street.

NOTICES.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 19th, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867, Between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

SIXTH WARD MEETING—THE REPUBLICANS of the SIXTH WARD will meet at the School House, on THURSDAY December 20th, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of naming candidates for City and Ward Officers, to be balloted for at the nominating meeting to be held on Saturday, December 22d. MANY CITIZENS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The annual election for Directors of the First National Bank will take place on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, at the bank, between 11 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

NOTICE—ANNUAL MEETING OF CLARION LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY—The Annual Meeting for the election of President and Directors will be held at the McHenry House, Meadville, Pa., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1867. J. T. BLAIR, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM, Birmingham, December 8, 1866. NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Seven Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on the 2d TUESDAY OF JANUARY (8th) 1867, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA., ALLEGHENY, Pa., December 8, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK will take place at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M. J. P. KRAMER, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, December 8, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK will take place at the Banking House, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, December 8th, 1866. ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS for this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 2 P. M. JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, December 8th, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, Between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. C. H. RIGGS, Cashier.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 8th, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, Between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. E. BRADY, JR., Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUF'RS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 8th, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK, will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, Between the hours of 11 A. M., and 2 P. M. JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 8th, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867 between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY, Pittsburgh, December 7th, 1866. ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Bank, No. 55 MARKET STREET, on TUESDAY, January 8th, 1867, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year. D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS TAKE NOTICE—That an election for President and Managers of the PITTSBURGH FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of Bruce & Negley, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January next, from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M. G. W. HAILMAN, Secretary. November 19th, 1866.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY, Pittsburgh, August 28, 1866. THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW converting U. S. 7-30 NOTES, 1st SERIES, INTO U. S. 5-20 GOLD BEARING BONDS. Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 55 Market st. D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

COTTON MILLS.

JOSHUA RHODES...F. W. H. LATSHAW...JACOB ANDERSON. EAGLE COTTON WORKS. Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pennock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue THE MANUFACTURE OF Sheetings, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN, Candle Wick and Batting. Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and SANDUSKY STREETS, Allegheny city, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY, corner of DUQUESNE WAY and BARKERS' ALLEY, Pittsburgh. JOSHUA RHODES & CO.

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS, WEST CANAL STREET, Between Robinson and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Having resumed operation under the name and style of E. HYDE'S SONS, We are now prepared to manufacture Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain, Coverlet Yarn, Candlewick, Twine, Battings, Cotton Wraps, &c., &c. WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Lacock, Allegheny city, Pa. P. S.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.

COPARTNERSHIP.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—JAMES M. CHRISTY, has purchased the interest of JOHN HALL in the firm of John Hall & Co., the name and style of the firm, will be JOHN HALL & CO., as heretofore. JAMES M. CHRISTY, STEPHEN WOODS, THOMAS J. HALL, JAMES J. BROWN. December 1, 1866.

Valley Forge Plow Works, 121 and 123 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH. JOHN HALL & CO., Manufacturers of all Varieties of Northern and Southern PLOWS, UNION MOWERS, SULKY HAY RAKES, CULTIVATORS, &c., And dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of Wrought Iron Welded Tubing, A. FILSON DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO. EVANS & CLOW. Pittsburgh, December 6, 1866.

JOHN EVANS .... A. FILSON DALZELL. J. B. CLOW .... ROBERT H. DALZELL.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS. EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES, FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c. LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING, FOR OIL WELLS. Galvanized Tubing. ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Warehouse, No. 14 Market St., cor. First. BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

COPARTNERSHIP. The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK AESCHLEMANN, have, on the first day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of HARPER, GUTMAN & CO., FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF WAGONS, &C., At the old established Stands of Frederick Aeschlemann and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed. THOMAS HARPER, A. ANTHONY GUTMAN, ADAM AESCHLEMANN.

CARD. In consideration of the numerous explosions that are weekly occurring from the use of inferior Oil, the undersigned have concluded to sell their Oil at Retail, at their Warehouse, No. 33 Market street. The Oil is guaranteed to stand a fire test of 110 degrees and upward, and is inspected for export by competent inspectors. Those who desire a uniform and reliable article, will do well to purchase the SOHO OIL. Machinists and all others can be furnished Lard, Sperm, and Petroleum Lubricating Oils at retail, at BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO., 33 MARKET STREET.

HOT CAKES. SOAP STONE GRIDDLES. They require no grease, cause no smoke or smell, and are really the THING to bake cakes on. All sizes on hand at T. H. RICHARDS', 30 Fifth street.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND Grover & Baker Machines Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

SUNDRIES—

200 casks Soda Ash,	100 casks Pearl Ash,
500 Pigs Lead,	200 bbls White Lime,
50 bbls Cultivated Cranberries.	
25 bbls Pearl Hominy,	10 bbls Sorghum,
25 bbls New Dried Peaches,	500 bxs Cheese,

In store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than fifty cents.

WANTED—RESIDENCE. WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE, a small HOUSE, brick or frame, with eight to ten rooms, and two to five acres of ground attached. If on the line of one of the railways, five to ten miles from the city, would be no objection. Address, giving size of house, with quantity of land, location price and terms, Box 591, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—FARMERS. WANTED—100 FARMERS TO Engage in a business that will pay them from $100 to $150 per month from now until next spring. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 507 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION. WANTED.—A SITUATION AS Cashier or Book-keeper, by a gentleman who has had ample experience. City references given. Would be willing to travel for a manufacturing firm. Address X X, Commercial Office.

WANTED—BOARDERS. WANTED—BOARDERS—TWO Large Comfortable Rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen where there are a few pleasant boarders. Also a few day boarders. Apply at 89 Penn street.

WANTED—MACHINE SHOP. WANTED—A SMALL FOUNDRY and Machine Shop. Any party having the same to sell or lease, will please address "J. T. W.," Postoffice Box 467, Allegheny city.

WANTED—SALESMEN. WANTED—A FEW GOOD SALESMEN to operate in the city of Pittsburgh and various towns throughout the State. The business will be to take orders for POMEROY'S NEW AMERICAN HEAT REGULATOR, which is meeting with unbounded success. Warranted to save one-third in fuel. Extraordinary wages may be realized for the next four months. Call on or address soon. P. LATHROP, Jr., No. 4 Lyman's Block, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—PATTERN MAKER. WANTED.—A GOOD PATTERN MAKER is wanted immediately. Inquire at the Industrial Works, corner Point alley and Duquesne Way. H. M. BOLE & CO.

WANTED—AGENTS. WANTED—1,000 AGENTS—THE best chance yet. A work of Historical value and National interest. The only work on our Navy yet in the field. Agents find no competition. In Press, FARRAGUT and our NAVAL COMMANDERS, by Hon. J. T. Headley, the distinguished Author and Historian. For terms &c., address A. L. TALCOTT, 58 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—$25 BARTLETT SEWING Machine. Best cheap Licensed Machine in the United States. Agents wanted everywhere. Pay $50 to $200 per month. Enclose stamp and address PAGE BROTHERS, General Agents, 614 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, and 221 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY, GOOD men to sell by sample or otherwise, several rapidly selling and praiseworthy articles. Good wages will be paid to men of experience, who can give good references. No. 10½ St. Clair street, Room No. 2.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY, BY THE month or year, one or two men to travel as general agent. Good References required. No. 10½ St. Clair street, Room No. 2.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, AS partner in a well established business. Must have $500, or give security for that amount. Tact and ability preferred to capital. Call at No. 10½ St. Clair street, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—TO LET.

FOR SALE CHEAP—
2 7½ inch Engines, 20 inch stroke;
1 8½ do 20 do
1 15 do 30 do
All set on cast metal frames, and of the best material. Apply at WILLIAM FISHER'S Engine Shop, On Pike street, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Fifth Ward.

NEW HOUSES FOR SALE. FOUR DWELLING HOUSES, Five Rooms and Cellar each, with Well and Cistern; Lots 25 by 250 feet, on Mount Washington; finished in good style and ready for occupancy. MILLINGAR & BIDWELL.

HORSES FOR SALE. Four good work Horses, one pair of small sized Horses, very nice, for light work or driving purposes. Call and see them at HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stables, FIRST ST., near Monongahela House.

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY AT ST. LOUIS FOR SALE. Consisting of Planers, Lathes, Boring Mills, Chipping Machines Drills, &c., with all the Tools, Patterns and Flasks. The Engine and Gearing are in excellent condition. The Building and Grounds can be bought, or leased on reasonable terms. Reason for selling, decline in health. Inquire of J. FULTON, No. 53 Marbury st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—TO AN ACCEPTIBLE Partner, ONE-FOURTH INTEREST in the KITTANNING ROLLING MILL. Apply to WM. B. BRICKELL, Of Martin, Brickell & Co., No 80 Water St.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE. RARE CHANCE. LARGE MANSION, freshly remodelled and repaired, in complete order, with all modern conveniences. TWO AND A HALF ACRES In the Grounds. Situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad, six miles out, and about four minutes' walk from a regular Station. Apply at 119 FIRST STREET.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 81 Fourth street, near Wood, now occupied in part by Messrs. Tiernan & Hays, Attorneys. For price and terms inquire at PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, Corner Wood and First Sts.

TO LET. SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR Of BUILDING on Duquesne Way, second door below Hand Street Bridge. McCREIGHT, CUSHMAN & CO., Duquesne Way, below Hand st.

SHEET ZINC! C. G. HUSSEY & CO., Have been appointed Agents for this Superior Zinc, manufactured at La Salle, Illinois, and now offer it in this market at the lowest CASH RATES, in packages of 250 lbs, 500 lbs, 1,000 lbs. We offer of our own manufacture SHEET COPPER, cut to sizes as required. SIDES AND BOTTOMS, for Still and Brew Kettles. COPPER BOTTOMS. SHEET BRASS. BRASS KETTLES, &c., and deal in METALS of all kinds. C. G. HUSSEY & CO. 37 FIFTH STREET.

PURE AND CHEAP. BUY SOLD BY DEALERS. "SUPERIOR" LARD OIL, EXTRA No. 1 WINTER. MANUFACTURED BY C. & T. WANN CINCINNATI. CANDLES, &c., BEST QUALITY, LOWEST PRICE. BUY!

PITTSBURGH GAS SAVING CO., Office, No. 2 MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER OF THIRD AND SMITHFIELD STS. OFFICERS: JAMES I. BENNETT, President. ROBERT FINNEY, Vice President. ARTHUR W. BELL, Secretary. DIRECTORS: JAMES I. BENNETT, W. W. PATRICK, ROBERT FINNEY, J. McD. CROSSAN, JOHN W. CHALFANT, N. J. BIGLEY.

PAPER SACKS. GODFREY & CLARK, No. 357 LIBERTY STREET, The best PAPER and COTTON, FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT SACKS, always on hand, and printed to order.

GET NONE BUT A GROVER & BAKER, It is the best for all purposes. Call at 18 FIFTH STREET.

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota Club Wheat, Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty Street.

BOQUETS, CAMMELIAS, &c.—We have the largest and best stock of WINTER FLOWERING PLANTS About the city, and are prepared to furnish wedding and other parties with Table and Hand Boquets, Floral Designs, &c., on short notice. We can also furnish Floral Wreaths, Crosses, &c. All orders promptly attended to. Oakland Cars run to the Greenhouses every few minutes. JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

The Daily Commercial

THE TWO ARMIES.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

As life's unending column pours,
Two marshal'd hosts are seen—
Two armies on the trampled shores
That death flows back between.

One marches to the drum-beat's roll,
The wide-mouthed clarion's bray,
And bears upon a crimson scroll,
"Our glory is to slay."

One moves in silence by the stream,
With sad, yet watchful eyes,
Calm as the patient planet's gleam
That walks the clouded skies.

Along its front no sabres shine,
No blood-red pennons wave;
Its banner bears the single line,
"Our duty is to save."

For those no death-bed lingering shade;
At Honor's trumpet call,
With knitted brow and lifted blade,
In glory's arms they fall.

For these no flashing falchions bright,
No stirring battle cry;
The bloodless stabber calls by night—
Each answers "Here am I!"

For those the sculptor's laureled bust,
The builder's marble piles,
The anthems pealing o'er their dust
Through long cathedral aisles.

For these the blossom sprinkled turf
That floors the lonely graves,
When spring rolls in her sea-green surf
In flowery foaming waves.

Two paths lead upward from below,
And angels wait above,
Who count each burning life drop's flow,
Each falling tear of Love.

Though from the Hero's bleeding breast
Her pulses freedom drew,
Though the white lilies in her crest
Sprang from the scarlet dew—

While Valor's haughty champions wait
Till all their scars are shown,
Love walks unchallenged through the gate,
To sit beside the Throne!

MATERIAL CHRISTIANITY.

An Orthodox Protest Against the New School of Free Thinking, Analytical Philosophy—Mistaken Remonstrance Against a Review of Professor Schenkel's "Character of Jesus Portrayed."

In the COMMERCIAL of last Friday, we published a brief and, as we supposed, impartial review of a translation of Professor Schenkel's book, entitled "The Character of Jesus Portrayed." The work is one of a number, on the same or kindred subjects, over which the religious world is much exercised, and it became our duty as journalists to devote some consideration to a topic of so much public interest. To that end we stated the position of the school of thinkers to which Professor Schenkel belongs, passed a qualified eulogy on the reverent spirit in which they conducted their investigations, and commended the temper wherewith they met the rather arrogant hostility of their opponents. For doing this we have incurred the reproach of certain persons, of whose conscientiousness we can have no doubt, but whom we must nevertheless be permitted to regard as somewhat captious and censorious.

One communication that we have received we should, under ordinary circumstances, have passed by without remark; for it is not altogether couched in such terms as we usually feel disposed to reply to. The writer, after questioning the responsibility of the editor and proprietors of the COMMERCIAL for the Book Notices that appear in our columns—which he had no right to do—proceeds to describe this particular review as "an adroit and oily apology for this new school of Evangelists,' as they are entitled." Whatever there may appear of the adroit or oily in that review, we must be permitted to say, has been supplied by the subtle fancy of this critic himself. The sneer involved in the words "Evangelists, as they are entitled," was indulged in without due reference to the dictionary. Webster says an Evangelist is "a writer of the history or doctrines, precepts, actions, life and death of our blessed Savior, Jesus Christ." Now, if this be not an exact description of Professor Schenkel's book, we should like to be favored with one that is more appropriate.

Our correspondent then endeavors to denominate the reviewer as a sympathiser with the views of Professor Schenkel and a covert participant in the insidious attacks made by him and others on the most sacred doctrines of the Christian faith, as commonly received. To achieve this object he gives garbled extracts from the article objected to, and draws conclusions that are not only unjust, but, unexplained, involve a palpable tendency to moral perversion on the part of their author. For example, he says, "your reviewer advises that we cannot entertain for them too high an esteem." The reviewer wrote "there is more than one quality displayed by this new school of evangelists for which we cannot entertain too high an esteem;" and he went on to instance those qualities, which are merely negative and concerning the manner of their argument, not its matter. The reviewer's critic continues, "their argument is lauded as being by suggestion, *and* not by inuendo." This "and" is interpolated and changes the sense materially; as will be seen on a careful perusal of the article. Moreover, their *argument* is not lauded at all, but simply the *method* of it.

Here follows one of the most unfair, though we trust not wilful, misinterpretations of words and motives that we have ever seen. We quote: "And then, displaying the animus of your reviewer, and showing how thoroughly the COMMERCIAL is hereby committed to the theology of Schenkel, Strauss, Renan and that well known class of modern infidels, your readers are furnished with a wholesale assault upon their opponents." The reviewer never had the least intention to commit the COMMERCIAL to any kind of apology whatever, and no phrase in all his article does so even by implication; and it is our judgment that the bitterness that has usually marked polemical discussions is a manifestation of human weakness, which our correspondent would do well to grieve over and seek to amend, rather than grow angry about it when rebuked. Furthermore, he should not make so patent a mistake as to associate Professor Schenkel with Dr. Strauss. They have nothing in common. Schenkel attempts what may be received almost as an apotheosis of Jesus, the Perfect Man; Strauss seeks to destroy belief in Christ's very existence.

The sarcastic passages in our correspondent's communication, we pass by, regarding that controversial weapon as necessarily irritating and therefore out of place in all matters of religious discussion. It is only requisite to deal with his perversion of the reviewer's text and purpose. Thus, when he speaks of "wholesale denouncement of such as Neander, Archbishop Whateley, and a host of other eminent names," he lapses into absolute hallucination. No such names appear in the reviewer's article, and neither he nor any one else would accuse either Neander or Whateley of bigotry and arrogance. They were calm and moderate and rational, and it would be well if they had more imitators among the clerical and clerico-editorial polemicists of to-day.

Objection is made by our correspondent to being entertained with an analysis of the book. This objection has been already answered. The book treats of one of the most exciting topics of the times, and no newspaper can ignore subjects that thus press upon the public attention. The giving an analysis of it was but planting the tree of Knowledge in the middle of the garden. Those who read it must choose between good and evil. It is but a weak and sickly faith that can be impaired or even shocked by an exposition of ideas and theories with which it does not agree. Therefore, for the publication of this analysis no excuse of any kind is needed. It would be well if as much could be urged in behalf of the next assertion made by our correspondent, when he says "our families are introduced to it (the book) with the highest commendations of the COMMERCIAL." This is—to speak mildly—untrue. Through the whole course of his article the reviewer abstained from offering any opinion, as his own or that of the COMMERCIAL, on the merits or doctrines of Professor Schenkel's book, and he seems to have especially avoided anything that might excite the faintest suspicion of advocacy on his part of the ideas which "the new school of Evangelists" seek to disseminate.

The balance of our correspondent's communication is discursive and irrelevant; the suggestion to our reviewer to "show his hand" if he wishes to "espouse the infidel cause," to wit. There is no evidence that the reviewer has any such desire, and it would, therefore, be inconsistent for him to convey an impression that he has by showing a hand in that direction. As to the "free thinking views of a certain class of writers," it can only be said that they form part of the literature and history of the period; and, while we may deplore their prevalence, we should not be fully recording the current of events, did we fail to note their developement and influence. This latitudinarian trait of our popular literature may, in the elegant language of our correspondent, be "disgusting and shameful," but it cannot be overlooked for all that. Were a journalist to reject and banish from his columns everything that is not conservative and rose-colored he could never make a newspaper at all. By way of conclusion our correspondent drags in Strauss again and says the reviewer of the COMMERCIAL commends him to our most favorable esteem. The reviewer of the COMMERCIAL does nothing of the sort, nor was there anything in the article to warrant such an accusation.

As a matter of justice to our correspondent we subjoin his communication in full. We would here remark that he seems to have fallen into the not uncommon error of imagining that the sentiments of the book, because they were described in the COMMERCIAL, must necessarily be attributed to the paper itself, as a profession of its own editorial principles. This is a misapprehension that we desire effectually to correct. No journal can be responsible for the words or ideas of authors, whose works may be reviewed in its columns; and when, as in the case of Professor Schenkel's book, not one expression of indorsement of anything that it contains is offered, we do most earnestly protest against being saddled with the imputation which our correspondent has sought to fasten on us.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In your issue of Monday, a column is given to a somewhat elaborate notice of a recent infidel work on sale in this city. How far the editor or the proprietor of the COMMERCIAL are to be held responsible for the book notices in your columns I am not aware. But it was fairly to be expected that, when your appointee in this department undertook to post your readers, as he does, in respect not only to this particular work, but to others of this class, which express the most insidious and virulent infidelity of our age, we should have had a fair warning of the poison with which they abound. Instead of this, we find an adroit and oily apology for this "new school of evangelists," as they are entitled. For example, he says, "No writers have ever evinced a spirit so mild, so searching and so meek, nor written so much in the spirit of Christ himself." Your reviewer advises us that we "cannot entertain for them too high an esteem." Their argument is lauded as being "by suggestion, and not by inuendo,—leaving conviction to force itself upon the mind of the reader," and then, as displaying the animus of your reviewer, and showing how thoroughly the COMMERCIAL is hereby committed to the theology of Schenkel, Strauss, Renan and that well known class of modern infidels, your readers are furnished with a wholesale assault upon their opponents, in such words as these: "Caiphas never treated our Savior with more arrogance and indignity than high priests of theology of to-day have displayed towards Professor Schenkel and Bishop Colenso and M. Renan and other thinkers of the same order. The Scribes and Pharisees never lavished upon Him more contumely and abuse than have been lavished upon these Philosophers by the religious press, yet they have seldom retorted, &c." Such patterns are these men of all that is fair in argument, mild and meek in spirit, and honorable in unrequited abuse! And then, besides this apology for the most mischevious form of infidelity which the world has ever seen; besides this sneer upon orthodoxy, and this wholesale denouncement of such men as Neander, Archbishop Whately, and a host of other eminent names who have fairly vanquished them in the fight, we are entertained with an analysis of the book, and our families are introduced to it with the highest commendation of "THE COMMERCIAL." I cannot believe that this is editorially approved. When Colenso makes our Lord to have been ignorant, and Renan makes Him to have been pretentious and ambitious, and Strauss, in his last edition, makes Him to have been a downright impostor; what are we to think of this laudation of these writers and their works in the columns of THE COMMERCIAL? If your reviewer wishes to espouse this infidel cause, let him show his hand fairly, and not insinuate his poison where it is so unsuspected. There is a sense in which every man has a right to his opinions, but no man has any right to utter profane language in my parlor, nor even in the open street, to offend the ear with his profanity. But it has become fashionable with a certain class of writers to adopt 'free-thinking' views, as if they were really an indication of free thought, as if it were a proof of independent thinking, to throw off the trammels of traditional belief, and to deny all that has hitherto been held in the Christian world. Just as some boys of larger growth think it is smart to swear, this trait of our popular literature is disgusting as it is shameful, for the reason that among us it is an apeing of foreign manners—affecting the literary tone, and prating of progress and of "the march of mind," where there is no mind to march. It runs us into Deism or Pantheism—and ends in blank materialism! Hence Strauss declares that "a life beyond the grave is the last enemy which speculative criticism has to oppose, and if possible to vanquish!!" This is the fanatical destructiveness of these writers. We have the Frenchman Renan denying the Savior's honesty, the Englishman, F. Newman, denying the Savior's greatness, and the German Strauss virtually denying His existence, while the English (Zulu) Bishop denies His common knowledge and the historical truth of His Revelation. And these are the "new Evangelists" whom THE COMMERCIAL'S reviewer commends to our most favorable esteem! Is this authorized? And in this morning's issue a notice of Spurgeon in the same scandalizing spirit is shamefully untrue. J.

THERE can be no generosity without justice. Many men are pronounced generous, when the very act for which they are so pronounced condemns them as most ungenerous. They will be found to have ignored, by their apparent generosity, honest debts and such claims as even the bluntest honor would seem to require them to meet. They have abused the confidence of one friend to win the praises of another. We have known men to be lauded high for generosity, while those to whom they were under obligations were in distress from the non-fulfillment of these obligations. Their true position is not realized either by themselves or those who laud them. The act of the highwayman who robs the rich to give to the poor, stands better before the eye of rectitude. Let us see to it that we confound not indifference, heedlessness, and recklessness with one of the noblest attributes with which God has gifted man.

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Yankee Notions, Gold Pens,

General Stationery,

Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.

Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oc18

JOHN LIEBENDRINK,

(Near Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,)

ROCHESTER, PA.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.

Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.

Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL.

DON'T

BE DECEIVED

By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER at
no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH,

Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.

On and after DECEMBER 2, 1866, trains will leave Pittsburgh as follows:

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Fast Line	1:55 A. M.	10:25 A. M.
Mail	7:20 A. M.	9:10 P. M.
Mixed Train	9:30 A. M.	9:25 P. M.
Walker's Accommodation	11:45 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Express	4:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.
Mansfield Accommodation	9:00 A. M.	1:00 A. M.
Steubenville Accom.	3:15 P. M.	10:05 A. M.
McDonald Accommodation	4:10 P. M.	8:15 A. M.

Trains.	Morning Train.	Morning Train.	Evening Train.
Leave PITTSB'H	1:55 a.m.	7:20 a.m.	2:45 p.m.
Ar've Columbus	10:50 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	11:40 p.m.
" Cincinnati	3:30 p.m.	5:00 a.m.	5:00 a.m.
" [illegible]	7:35 p.m.	7:35 a.m.	7:35 a.m.
" Indianapolis		8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
" Chicago	10:00 p.m.		
" Ter. Haute	11:35 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
" St. Louis	8:00 a.m.	8:35 p.m.	8:35 p.m.
" Louisville	5:15 a.m.	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
" Cairo	1:15 p.m.	1:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.

Special attention is called to the departure of the MAIL TRAIN at 7:20 A. M.

S. O. SOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1866 THE PITTSBURGH, 1866.

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex.	2:20 A. M.	Chicago Ex.	2:30 A. M.
Cleveland Ex.	2:20 "	Cleveland Exp	2:30 "
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:00 "	Chicago Exp.	10:25 "
Cl. & Whg. M'l	6:10 "	Wheeling Exp	11:25 "
Chic. Ex. Mail	7:00 "	Chicago Exp.	3:50 P. M.
Chicago Mail	1:30 P. M.	Cl. & Whg. Ex	5:10 "
Cl & Whg. Ex.	2:25 "	Erie & Yg'n Ex	6:45 "
Chicago Ex.	2:50 "	Chicago Ex.	9:30 "
Wheeling Exp.	4:35 "	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9:40 "

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn. Accom	9:00 A. M.	N. Br'tn Accom	7:20 A. M.
Leetsdale "	10:00 "	N. Br'tn "	8:35 "
"	11:50 "	Wellsville "	9:55 "
New Castle "	1:30 P. M.	N. Castle "	9:45 "
Wellsville "	3:30 "	Leetsdale "	11:15 "
Leetsdale "	4:50 "	"	1:05 "
N. Br'tn "	5:20 "	N. Br'tn. "	2:30 "
N. Br'tn. "	6:15 "	Leetsdale "	4:10 "
Leetsdale "	10:30 "	" "	7:00 "

No train leaves Pittsburgh on Sunday. The 10.25 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS,
no19 General Ticket Agent.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

On and after November 19th, trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail train	1.20 a m	Day Express	3.00 a m
Fast Line	1.50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.35 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.20 a m	Mail Train	7.05 a m
Brinton No. 1	7.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9.50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex.	10.50 a m
Johnstown ac.	9.50 a m	Wall's No. 3	11.50 a m
Baltimore Exp.	1.40 p m	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p m
Phila. Express	1.50 p m	Phila. Express	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 3	2.05 p m	Wall's No. 4	5.40 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p m
Braddock No. 1	5.50 p m	Wall's No. 6	[illegible]
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p m	Fast Line	10.05 p m
Altoona acc and Emig't train	10.25 p m	Johnstown Ac.	2.50 p m

*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.

The Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 1:50 p. m. Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

no19 W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

WESTERN

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, November 19th, 1866, the Passenger trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from Allegheny City as follows:

SHARPSBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Anderson street, 7:00, 8:30, 10:30 A. M., 12 noon, 4:00, 6:30 and 8:00 P. M.

Arrive Sharpsburg, 7:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 4:30, 7:00 and 8:30 P. M.

Leave Sharpsburg, 6:20, 7:45, 9:15, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:45 and 7:15 P. M.

Arrive Anderson street, 6:50, 8:15, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., 2:00, 5:15 and 7:45 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Leave Anderson street, 6:00 A. M., and 2:45 P. M. for Blairsville, Indiana, and intermediate stations.

Arrive at Anderson street, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Blairsville, Indiana, and intermediate stations.

ANTES SNYDER,
no20 Assistant Superintendent.

ALLENTOWN

Fast Freight Line,

TO AND FROM NEW YORK.

The Allentown Transportation Co.,

Is now ready to receive and carry Freight promptly Eastward and Westward.

JOSEPH H. MOORE, President, No. 254 Broadway, New York.

A. T. WILDS, Agent,
No. 254 Broadway, New York.

JOHN P. HAMILTON, Agent, foot of Liberty st., Pittsburgh. no14-tm

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after MONDAY, October 15TH, 1866, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave P'gh.	Arrive at P'gh.
First Kiskiminetas Ac.	6 30 A M	12 00 M
Mail (to & from Mah'ng)	7 20 "	6 00 P M
First Soda Works Ac.	9 30 "	8 00 A M
Second Kiskiminetas Ac.	1 30 P M	7 00 P M
Exp. to & from Mah'ng	3 30 "	10 30 A M
Second Soda Works Ac.	5 30 "	2 30 P M
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1 00 "	10 00 A M

H. BLACKSTONE,
oc13 Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express " "	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n	6:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11:00 a. m.	6:56 a. m.
Second " "	10:00 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
Braddock's "	4:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to
J. R. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

ATLANTIC

AND

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. W.,

AT MANSFIELD.

FORMS A SHORT AND DIRECT ROUTE TO Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, &c.

Three Trains leave Pittsburgh Daily

11.0 P. M., 2.05 A. M., 2.10 P. M.

PASSENGERS FOR

MEADVILLE, FRANKLIN, OIL CITY, CORRY, TITUSVILLE, PITHOLE, NEW YORK, BOSTON, &c.,

Make close connections at CLARKSVILLE with the P., FT. W. C. AND ERIE & PITTS. R. W. LEAVE PITTSBURGH 3.50 A. M., and Allegheny 3:30 P. M.

83 Miles of Travel Saved.

Time as Quick and Fare as Low as by any Route.

Through Tickets and Baggage Checks can be procured at Offices of the PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W.

Be sure they read via

Atlantic & Great Western Railway.

D. M'LAREN,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. F. FULLER,
GENERAL TICKET AGENT.
mh8

FURNITURE.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.

GEO. J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

We have a Suit of Nine Rooms,

Elegantly Carpeted,

And Furnished Complete, as

PARLORS AND CHAMBERS.

Purchasers can see how a suit of Furniture will appear in their house, and can from these rooms, make a better selection than they can from Furniture promiscuously placed in large warerooms. no24-ym

DAULER, CLOSE & CO.,

Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable

FURNITURE.

All our work is made by hand and warranted. Orders promptly attended to. no5

PAINTERS.

JAMES N. LONG..........GUY L. SMITHSON,

LONG & SMITHSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

LONG & LANE,

PAINTERS,

oc29-ym 60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 234, SECOND FLOOR,

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

JOS. S. FINCH, RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
[illegible]
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
ap16-6m

CANNED FRUIT,

CANNED FRUIT,

Of all varieties, Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Fancy Cakes and Confectionaries, can be had at all times by calling at No. 40 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

no20 GEORGE BEELEN.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

A Professor Surprised by Students. Our Washington correspondent "Spectator," sends us the following: While attending the late examinaton exercises of Wrshington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., I had the good fortune to witness the presentation of a fine album to Rev. Eisel Ferrier, A. M., late professor of History and English Literature in that institution. The Professor has been called to occupy a chair in an Eastern college, and the most advanced class in this department of Washington and Jefferson College, having a lively appreciation of his invaluable services, on Monday afternoon, the 17th inst., presented him with a large photographic album, capable of holding three hundred pictures. Mr. T. J. Duncan, in behalf of his class mates, delivered the present with the following brief and appropriate address:

"Professor: The lapse of time, as it steals by with noiseless tread, is almost unperceived by those who are pleasantly and profitably employed. All students should be such; and to none of our number have the last few months seemed shorter than to the members of the Middle Scientific Class. Engaged at studies that are to prepare us for the stern realities of life, employing our time in the careful examin[illegible] of which we are ex[illegible] here[illegible] dis[illegible] tention [illegible] s pleas[illegible] as teach[illegible] position [illegible] bilities, yet we believe them to have been faithfully and efficiently performed. This class, all of whom have been thrown in almost daily contact with you, having a lively appreciation of your gentlemanly conduct toward each, your scholarly attainments, and your high christian integrity, have desired to present to you some tribute of respect and esteem, and have thought the time, the last that we shall ever be together in our present capacity, as professor and students, appropriate for so doing. In their behalf, therefore, I have the pleasure of tendering you this album, containing a photographic picture of each. Hoping they may serve to remind you of times and scenes as pleasant to yourself as to us, and regretting the causes which render our separation necessary, we bid you God speed, and shall follow you with our heartiest good wishes for complete success in your new field of labor."

The professor, to whom the affair was wholly unexpected, after he had received the present, replied with some appropriate remarks. He thanked the members of the class for the attention thus shown him, briefly referred, to incidents of the few past months, expressed his regrets at having to leave, gave the students some salutary advice, and concluded by expressing a hope of being present at their graduating exercises in 1868. After bidding a final farewell, professor and students separated each having, if possible, a higher regard for the other than ever before.

Acknowledgment.

The undersigned gratefully acknowledge the contribution by Hon. Thomas Mellon of two hundred bushels coal for distribution among the needy. Any further gift of fuel, clothing, money, etc., will be carefully used by the Lay Missionary, Mr. John H. Morris, whose address is "Church Book-Store, No. 196 Smithfield street." Women and children, especially, need clothing. Mr. H. J. Lynch, Treasurer, 93 Market street, will receive aid in money for the Lay Missionary's use. The request for all such help is earnestly renewed.

J. B. KERFOOT, Bishop.

In addition to the above, the subscriber thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following:—Four and a half yards red flannel, from James White, Esq.; one bale worn garments, from Mr. H; one bale ditto, from J. M. K; one bale ditto, from F. R; eight pairs men's socks, from James H. Aiken. I also hereby heartily thank the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL and other city papers for their generosity in inserting gratuitously our appeal.

Underclothing and shoes and stockings, for women and children, are badly needed.

JOHN H. MORRIS, Lay Missionary.

[illegible]

Court Proceedings.

[illegible]

Police Items.

[illegible]

The Reasons Why

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS should have a place in every house.

[illegible]

PROF. BOGLE'S

English and Classical School.

[illegible]

TUITION PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

[illegible]

REFERENCES.

[illegible]

TO OIL SHIPPERS AND DEALERS

TO RENT,

[illegible]

P. McGARRY & SON.

HALE'S PATENT MEAT CUTTER

[illegible] JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood street.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, December 19, 1866.

The local money market is working close, not so much from an excessive demand on it, as it is customary with these institutions to contract their discount lines towards the close of the year. There is consequently an increased amount of good paper offering on the outside market, which is accepted by private capitalists and bankers at about 1 to 1¼ per cent., and such as is not strongly backed, or the makers but little known, meet with little favor, only at excessively high rates. There is not sufficient strength in the market to encourage the payment of these high rates for the use of money —speculation here is very dormant, and there is a declining tendency in leading articles of trade, which produces distrust and shyness with dealers.

—The noon quotations to-day as received by S. S. Bryan, from the New York Stock Board, show a slight reaction in prices from the sharp advance noticed in our previous report.

Gold	137¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	112¼
" 5-20's, 1862	107¾
" 5-20's 1865	106½
" " new issues	108¾
" 1st series 7-30's	105¼
" 2d and 3d series 7-30's	105¼
Michigan Southern	84
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89¾
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	107
Erie	73½
Chicago and Rock Island	105
Chicago and Northwestern	53¼
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	79½
Benneboff	4¾
Gregory	9½
Quartz Hill	4
Hoxe	80
Corydon	4½
Colorado	10
Holman	20
Keystone	11
Nye	12
Smith & Parmelee	7½

—Notwithstanding no authorizations for new National Banks have been made for a long time, applications continue to be filed with the Acting Comptroller of the currency. The bill for equalizing the distribution of national bank currency, which proposes to reduce the circulation of the large banks in order to afford a margin of twenty-five millions for allotment at the South, of course meets with a good deal of opposition from such banks. There is not the slightest probability of Congress favoring any further inflation of the currency; on the contrary, the tendency is decidedly towards its judicious contraction.

—At Cincinnati, the *Commercial* remarks that there has been a continued close money market throughout the week, and borrowers have been made to feel that discounts were more of a favor than ever. Though it may be noticed that the amount of miscellaneous paper offered has not been so great as it was, doubtless for the reason that it has been nearly impossible to get anything but the best regular paper through. Tip-top names are regarded as worth 12 per cent., unless a peculiar claim is had upon the banker to do better, and when found afloat equally as good names are subjected to 18 per cent. The drift of currency is still outward, and as we have heretofore intimated, is likely to remain so until after the holidays. So close a condition of finances has not been observed for a long time, and it manifests itself through all the [illegible]

[illegible]

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

[illegible]

Porto Rico; refined hards, 16c; A coffee, 15c; B, 14½c; C, 14c; extra C, 14½c.

POTATOES—Sales are reported of 150 bushels P. B., at $1 06 per bushel.

POULTRY—The receipts are more liberal. We quote turkeys worth 18c per lb, and chickens 16c.

VENISON—The prices for the whole animal are 16c per lb, and for saddles 30c. We noticed some fine carcasses for sale on Liberty street to-day.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 19, 1866.

The immediate approach of the holidays is manifest everywhere, and especially in some of our markets. The Diamond bristles with Christmas Trees, and osculatory enthusiasts are already sending in extensive orders for miseltoe. Winter fruits are scarcely plentiful enough to supply the demand. Raisins and Currents, Citron and Lemon peel, and all the other luscious products of the Orient,—wherewith are made the plum pudding and mince pies, that all must eat who wish to appropriately celebrate the season,—are piled in tempting luxuriance in wholesale warehouses and retail windows.

Confectioners have prepared to gratify the wish of all classes of people, from childhood to old age. Their assortments of candies are excellent. The varieties are so numerous that we will not attempt an enumerated schedule of prices. Mixed Candies are retailing at 40, 50 and 75 cents per pound; Fine French at $1 00, and Fine American at 60 to 75 cents. The range is from 40 cents per pound for common Candies, to $1 50, at which price Honey Neugat is sold. The demand is very active for all sorts. In the Diamond market there were large offerings of Chickens and Turkeys, but as the weather is favorable for keeping, prices did not correspond with the offerings. Many persons to-day, under the impression that prices would go up, laid in their Christmas Turkey. There was a less active market for butter, the general run of prints selling at 40 cents, and prime roll at 33 to 35 cents, mostly at the former figure. Eggs are lower, selling at from 35 to 40 cents. We have no change to note in the retail price of Flour. The demand for light weights of dressed Hogs was in excess of the supply and prices are higher: sales were made at from 8½ to 9½ cents, but 9 cents was about the ruling figure. Game is only in light supply. A few Wild Ducks were for sale at from 50 cents to $1 00 per pair; Rabbits at from 75 cents to $1 00; Pheasants, $1 25 per pair; Partridges, $3 00 per dozen, and venison 30@33 cents per pound by the saddle. The supply of Fresh Fish is only moderate, and prices remain about the same.

The ruling retail figures for first class articles are as follows:

BREAD AND CRACKERS.

Wheat loaf, each	10	Dyspepsia Crackers, ₩ lb	15
Rye "	10	Cream "	40
Boston, Crackers, ₩ lb	16	Graham Wafers, "	17
Wine "	17	Milk Biscuit, "	17

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 19, 1866.

FLOUR—Quiet; good to choice spring extras $8 90@12 00; good white winter at $12; Spring superfine, at $7 25@8 00.

WHEAT—Very quiet and 2@3c lower; sales at $2 08@2 12½ for No. 1 $1 80@1 87 for No. 2 closing at $2 06 for No. 1, in regular houses, and $2 12 in fancy localities and $1 85 for No. 2.

CORN—Dull and 1@1½c lower, light sales of No. 1 at 79@80c; No. 2 at 77c; No. 1 at the close was dull at 77@78½c.

OATS—Unsteady and quiet at 43½c for No. 2 in store.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet and unsettled, with a decline of 50c per barrel on mess pork. Lard very quiet and almost nominal at 11½c. Green meats inactive. English meats very quiet; sales Cumberland middles, seller's option, next 15 days, at 8½c. About 500 barrels mess pork changed hands at $17 50, holders at the close asking $17 75.

DRESSED HOGS—Tolerably active and declined 12½@25c, $6 25@6 75, closing at $6 50@6 75 for choice shipping lots.

LIVE HOGS—Quiet, and 35@50c lower at $5 50@6 00 for common to choice.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 136⅝@136¾.

NEW YORK, December 19—9 P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There is a fair demand for money, but it continues to be met at 6 per cent. on stock collaterals, and 5 per cent. on governments. The supply of capital is large and increasing. Prime discounts are 6½@7 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Is dull and weak. Prime bankers' bills are quoted at 109¼.

THE GOLD MARKET

closed quietly at 136⅝a136¾.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Were lower at the close on the gold bonds, but steady on the Treasury notes. [illegible]

STOCKS

The continuous session of the Stock Exchange was brought to an abrupt close this afternoon, and a new arrangement substituted. The stock market at the last open board was generally steady. [illegible]

THE MINING SHARES.

Were active at the afternoon board, and generally higher as compared with the morning quotations. Consolidated Gregory, 960; Corydon, 455; Quartz Hill, 385.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Money more active at 6 a7 per cent. [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

Louisville Market.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[illegible]

Memphis Market.

[illegible]

Baltimore Market.

[illegible]

Toledo Market.

[illegible]

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

[illegible]

Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

[illegible]

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

[illegible]

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

[illegible]

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pitts. Brownsville & Geneva U. S. Mail.

[illegible]

Charleston, W. V.

[illegible]

Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[illegible]

New York Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

[illegible]

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

River and Oil at Oil City.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

[Per Merchants National Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, December 19, 1866.

River eighteen inches and on a stand. Weather moderating with appearance of rain. Oil market firm. K.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 19.—River rising slowly. Arkansas river falling, with five feet in the channel to Little Rock. Passed up—Cora S. and Liberty, for Louisville; Sam. Hale, for Cincinnati; Charmer and Princess, for Cairo. Passed down—Kilgore and Miss Alice Dean, for New Orleans. In port—Silver Moon, Nick Longworth and St. Patrick.

The Liberty took 400 and the Cora S. 800 bales cotton. The Hale did not get here till to-night.

Steamboat Memphis Sunk.

MEMPHIS, December 19.—The stern-wheeler Memphis, hence for Little Rock, struck a snag in the Arkansas river on Monday night, and sunk. The boat and cargo are a total loss. She was owned by Dan. Able and Mont. Walt, of this city, and valued at $20,000; insured in Cincinnati and St. Louis for $14,000. This is the second time this season she has been sunk.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19.—Business on the levee is rather more brisk, under the influence of fair weather. Arrived—W. R. Arthur, from St. Louis. Departures—Clara Dolsen, Lexington and Silver Wave, for St. Louis.

Argonaut No. 2 Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, December 19.—The steamer Argonaut No. 2 sunk at New Albany this morning in a fog. No lives lost. The boat will be raised.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 19.—River rising with eight feet water in the canal. Weather cloudy. Mercury 34°. Barometer 29:65.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED

Arrived.

Fayette	Donaldson	Geneva.
Chieftain	Abrams	Geneva.
Telegraph	Bugher	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Carlisle	Brownsville.
Forest City	Gordon	Charleston.

Departed.

Elector	Phillips	Geneva.
Gallatin	Carlisle	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bugher	Brownsville.
Fayette	Donaldson	Geneva.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.

Our River Correspondence.

CAIRO, December 15, 1866.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SIR:—The Glendale is this far on her way to the "Smoky City," with all well on board. She has a slim trip. Business is about "played out" here for the present. The Glendale works well in every respect, and, in fact, fully comes up to the expectations of all. [illegible]

[illegible]

LUMBER. THE CONNELLSVILLE Stave and Lumber Co., [illegible] Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Locust [illegible] 18 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

BUNGS. [illegible] P. HAYDEN.

JAMES M. RITER, STEAMBOAT OUTFIT AND REPAIR SHOP, Nos. 35 and 36 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

JUST RECEIVED. 25 DOZEN GENTS' DARK AND LIGHT COLORED KID GLOVES OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND Assorted for the Season. GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE, 62 Fifth Street. OPERA HOUSE BUILDING.

L. H. VOIGT & CO. PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 237 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, COR. OF WOOD AND FIFTH STS., Capital - - $500,000. Discounts Daily at 11 A. M. [illegible]

COAL, COAL, COAL. [illegible] THOMAS MOORE, General Superintendent.

STEAM GUAGES, &c. [illegible] CHARLES MAGGI, [illegible]

PARKER'S ROTARY VISES [illegible] JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood st.

F. SELLERS & CO., Lard Oil Manufacturers.

F. SELLERS & CO., PORK PACKERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF Lard Oil.

We are now prepared to furnish at lowest prices and best quality,

Extra Winter Strained Lard Oil;
Extra Winter Strained No. 2 Lard Oil;
Pure Mill Grease;
Star Candles, Oleine Soap.

Our Lard Oil is Extra Winter and intended for Miners, Locomotives, &c. The No. 2 Oil is now cheaper than all mixed Oils, and is excellent for all Machinery. The Mill Grease is an excellent article, entirely pure Lard grease, and no mixture; is selling at the low rate of ten and a half cents (10½) per pound.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River Packets.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE

The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets

CHIEFTAIN......Capt. R. R. ABRAMS,
ELECTOR......Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS,

LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY, AT 5 P. M., Wharfboat foot of Grant Street.

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Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva

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PACKET COMPANY

Will run four daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Ci [illegible]. The line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE......CAPT. P. DONALDSON
TELEGRAPH......CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN......CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
GALLATIN......CAPT. A. S. CARLILE

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NO COMMISSION on Eastern Freights.

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Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line

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SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT COMBINED,

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG

DAILY PACKET LINE

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ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

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[illegible]

Pittsburgh and Portsmouth Packets.

[illegible]

Marietta and Parkersburg Packet.

[illegible]

For Cincinnati.

[illegible]

Cincinnati and Louisville.

[illegible]

For Evansville, Cairo and Memphis.

[illegible]

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

[illegible]

Memphis and New Orleans.

[illegible]

For Memphis and New Orleans.

[illegible]

Steam from Queenstown & Liverpool

The first-class powerful Iron Steam Ships of the NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

[illegible]

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER USE Grover & Baker [illegible] NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

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LAP WELD GAS PIPE.

CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
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Everything needed in PUMPING OIL WELLS,

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COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
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REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers,

Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK are invited to give us a call.

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Thirteen Acres of excellent Land, property of the late John S. Cosgrave, situate at the foot of Squirrel Hill, and within five minutes' walk of Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, especially suitable for

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PROPOSALS FOR SINKING SHAFT

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SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE [illegible]

TO BOAT BUILDERS.

[illegible]

TOWING! TOWING!

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR ALL [illegible]

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FORSYTH'S STANDARD SCALES.

[illegible]

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CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
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COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
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CAST AND WRO'T IRON WASHERS,
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Manufacturers of Tubular, Double-flued, Tubular Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers

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STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK, MACHINERY of all kinds. SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, &c., &c. Also IMPROVED OIL ENGINES constantly on hand. N. B.—Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Works, corner of WATER STREET and MIDDLE ALLEY, Allegheny city, Pa.

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ARSENAL GLASS WORKS.

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ETNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

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LOCOMOTIVE FRAMES, SHAPE WORK.

SHAW & JUSTICE'S PATENT DEAD STROKE POWER HAMMER

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